

[Illegible text]

ACTIVITY





THE
CEL^UTIC ELEMENT
IN THE
DIALECTIC WORDS
OF THE
COUNTIES OF NORTHAMPTON & LEICESTER.

BY THE
REV. JOHN DAVIES, M.A. CANTAB.,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, ETC.

Reprinted from the ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

LONDON.

1885.

ARK



Archæologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. II, NO. V.

JANUARY 1885.

THE CELTIC ELEMENT IN THE DIALECTIC WORDS OF THE COUNTIES OF NORTH- AMPTON AND LEICESTER.

IN a late communication to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* I have pointed out that the author of the *Conquest of England* has abandoned in this work his former position with regard to the race that inhabited England at the time of the Saxon invasion. His first statement was that this race had been wholly dispossessed and destroyed by their Teutonic invaders. The slaughter had been so complete that the race had disappeared; or if some still lingered as slaves round the homesteads of their conquerors, their number must have been very small. Even the existence of this scanty remnant was doubtful. Practically the population of England was exclusively of Low German or Scandinavian origin; it had no Celtic element large enough to have any appreciable influence in the formation of the English people.

This dogmatic assertion was afterwards modified. It was admitted that in a part of England said to be occupied by the Wealheyn, or Welsh race, there was a blending of British and Saxon blood; but then, from the eastern coast to an indistinct line drawn from the Yorkshire moorlands to the Cotswolds and Selwood, there lay a people of "wholly English blood". In this vehement assertion a challenge is implied to prove the

contrary. The statement is supposed to be absolutely certain, and it is made with a rather defiant air. I accept the challenge, and am content to refer the question to the judgment of Englishmen after they have considered the evidence which I shall lay before them. I engage to prove that a large Celtic element exists in the part which is assumed to be purely Teutonic ; as large, in fact, as in the part where it is now admitted there was a blending of races.

As it is impossible, within reasonable limits, to examine the dialectic words of every county in England, I must make choice of some part that may be fairly taken as a representative of the whole. After some hesitation I have selected the counties of Northampton and Leicester as the best representatives of the country lying between the eastern counties and the line within which a mingled race is allowed to exist. Any other part would answer my purpose equally well if an adequate glossary of its dialectic words has been published. I select these two counties because,—(1), they are remote from the line within which a mingled population is now admitted ; (2), there can have been little connection, if any, between this part of the country and Wales or Ireland since the time of the Saxon conquest ; and (3), there are no parts difficult of access, where a conquered race might have found shelter from their foes, as in North Lancashire or Cumberland. In this part, if there was not a complete destruction of the Celtic race, there must have been an early mixture of races, as there is no probability of the Celtic population being able to maintain itself, even for a comparatively short time, as a separate people.

The part that I have chosen is not the most favourable for my purpose. For Northamptonshire there is a fair glossary of dialectic words by Miss Baker, published in 1854 ; and for Leicestershire, a glossary of such words was formed by the late Dr. Evans of Market Bosworth, and published in 1848. An edition of the latter was issued by the English Dialectic Society

in 1881. This was edited, with additions, by Dr. Sebastian Evans; but it is not rich in purely dialectic words. Unless such words have been driven out by the uniform teaching of our School Boards, it is probable that if the inquiry can be carried on by some one who has been familiar with the dialect from his youth, many more such words would be brought forward to the advantage of my argument. If in these circumstances I shall be able to prove that there was a blending of races here, I may reasonably demand that the proof shall suffice for other parts of England.

The eastern counties are separately considered in their dialectic element in order to show that along the east coast, from the Thames valley to Northumberland, the Celtic race that occupied the land before the Saxon conquest was allied to the Gaels. This Gaelic race had spread over the whole country, though sparsely in some parts, before the coming of the Cymric race; but along the whole eastern line, from the county of Kent to Scotland, it maintained in this part a predominant position.¹

¹ My authorities for the dialectic words of the two chosen counties are:—

1. A Glossary of Northamptonshire Words, by A. E. Baker. 1854. (H.)

2. Leicestershire Words and Phrases, by A. B. Evans, D.D. 1847. (L.)

3. An enlarged edition of No. 2, by Dr. Sebastian Evans. E. D. S. 1881. (L.)

4. The Glossary of Midland Words, Leicestershire being the centre, contained in Marshall's "Rural Economy of the Midland District." E. D. S. 1873. (L., M.)

5. Archaic and Provincial Words, by Halliwell-Phillips. (H.)

6. Old Country and Farming Words, by J. Britten. E. D. S. 1880. (B.)

For the eastern counties:—

1. Provincial Words current in Lincolnshire, by J. E. Brogden. 1866.

2. A Glossary of Words used in Holderness. E. D. S. 1877.

3. A Glossary of North Country Words, by J. T. Brockett. 1846.

4. A Glossary of Words used in the Neighbourhood of Whitby. E. D. S. 1876.

5. The Vocabulary of East Anglia, by the Rev. R. Forby. 1830.

6. Suffolk Words and Phrases, by E. Moore. 1823.

7. A Border Glossary. Alnwick, *circa* 1820.

THE COUNTIES OF NORTHAMPTON AND LEICESTER.

ANGLO-CELTIC.
Agog, anxious, eager (N.)

CELTIC.
 W. *gogi*, to shake or quake

“Literally on the jog or start, from *gog*, synonymous with *jog* or *shog*, a gogmire or quagmire.” (Wedgewood, s. v.) To the W. *gogi* may be added the Gaelic *gog*, to shake the head, to nod; Manx, *goghyn*, hope, expectation; and Arm. *gogéa*, railler, critiquer; a fluttering motion, being used to denote both expectation and a jibing attack. Professor Skeat says that *agog* is of Scandinavian origin, from O. N. *gægiaz*, “to be all agog, to bend eagerly forward and peep.” Haldersen explains it as *latenter prospectare*; Egilsson as *furtim prospectare*, *curiosis oculis inspicere*. The latter connects it with *gægr*, obliquitas. Its primary meaning seems to be, to peep slyly.

Akker,¹ to shake or tremble (N.). S.

Alger, quick-witted, keen, sharp (N.); O. N. *algjördr*, *algjör*, perfectus, consuminatus; i.e., fully done or achieved

Asker, a newt or lizard. *Lacerta palustris*. (N.) “*Ask*, a water-newt” (N.). Hall.

Aslosh, aside. “Stand *aslosh*, wool ye?” (L.)

Aunty, frisky; spoken of horses; usually and properly written *hawnty* or *hantty*. Halliwell has the latter form. From *anticky* (Evans)

Aust, to dare (L.); *oss* (Lanc.); Lat. *audeo*

Avern, uncouth in person, dress, and manners. A slatternly, overgrown girl would be called a great *avern* thing (N.)

W. *achreth*, trembling; *creth*, quaking, shivering; Ir. Gael. *crith*, id. W. *al*, great, high, very; as *al-ban*, very high; *egr*, for *eger*; Ir. Gael. *gèr*, *gear*, sharp; Lat. *acer*

Gael. *asc*, a snake, an adder; *aschu* (water-dog), an eel; Ir. *casga*, id.

Ir. Gael. *a*, in, on, as a *bhos*, on this side; *slaos*, side, flank, side of a hill

W. *hawntus*, animated, brisk; *hawnt*, alacrity, briskness

W. *osi*, to dare, to attempt

W. *hafr*, a slattern; *hafren*, a slatternly woman, a trollop

¹ I am obliged to bring forward words that have appeared in former lists because many Celtic words are common to Northamptonshire and other districts, and are required here to make my argument as complete for the counties now under consideration as for Lancashire and elsewhere.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Azzled, chapped. "My hands are so *azzled*" (L.). Cf. *hazzle* or *azzle*, to dry slightly (L.)

Badge, to cut and tie up beans in shocks (L.); only to cut them; *Bag*, "to bag peas is to cut them with a hook or bill" (N.) S.

Budger, a corn-dealer (N., L.)

CELTIC.

Probably the word means inflamed, and has a relation to Ir. Gael. *as*, to kindle a fire, to set on fire; Manx, *as*, fire; *ascaid*, boil, pustule; Sans. *ush*, to burn

W. Arm. *bach*, hook; Ir. Gael. *bac*, id.; *bachull*, clipping, shearing; Manx, *bacal*, a crook

Formed as *söger* from *soldier*. Allied to Fr. *bladier*, from a Celtic word represented by W. *blawd* (*blād*), meal; *blodiwr*, mealman; Arm. *bleûd* (one syll.), flour, meal

I think this word is of native origin,—(1), because of its general use formerly among our peasant class; (2), from the pronunciation; *d*, followed by a vowel, being often pronounced as *j*, from a Celtic usage. Thus "dead" is often pronounced *jed*, and "guardian", *gar-jeen*.

Bam, fudge (N.)

Bamboozle, to bilk, to deceive (N.), to deceive by flattery (?)

Barnish,¹ *barness*, to fill out, grow fat and well-liking (L., N.). S.

Arm. *bamein*, to deceive, to bewitch; prim., to strike; Corn. *bom*, a blow; Ir. Gael. *beum*, *béim*, stroke, taunt; Manx, *beim*, cut, reproach; Ir. Gael. *bosbhual* (lit. to clap hands), to applaud, extol; pron. *bōsail*, *bh* being silent

Ir. Gael. *barr*, *borr*, something large or swelling; knop, head, greatness; *borr*, to swell, increase; Ir., *barn*, judge, nobleman; prim., a great man; Arm. *barra* for *bar-na*, to fill up; Corn. *bor*; Ir. *barr*, fat

In the Celtic languages *-as* or *-es* (here *ess* and *ish*) is a verbal formative. (Zeuss², 535.)

Bash. A pig is said to *bash* when it dwindles and declines in flesh (N.); Fr. *abaisser*, to lower

Bat, a club, a blow (L., N.)

Battin, a narrow deal board, 7½ ins. by 2½ ins.; when wider it is called a *plank* (N., L.)

W. *basu*, to make shallow, to lower; *bas*, low; non profundus, depressus (Dav.); Corn. *basse*, to fall, lower, abate

Ir. Gael. *bat*, *bata*, stick, staff; v. to beat; Manx, *bad*; Arm. *baz*, id.; Ir. Gael. *baitin*=*batin*, a little stick

¹ "To shoot and spread and *barnish* into man."

Dryden, *A Northh. Man.*

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Batter, to lean or incline,—applied to walls (N., L.); Prov. Sw. *batt-na*, to lay out, expound, to swell out

Batting, a bundle of straw (N.)

Bekay, the lower jaw of a pig (N.); Fr. *bec*, beak

Bellock, to cry or roar (N.); O. N. *haulta*; Prov. Sw. *belja*, to low as kine, to bellow

Biddy, a word used to call chickens (N.)

Biggen, the under-cap of an infant (N.); Fr. *béguin*, id.

CELTIC.

Manx, *batter*, a slope (applied to hedges), from *bai*, a slant; W. *bai*, fault, crime; prim. crookedness; Ir. Gael. *baic*, a twist, turn, crook

W. *batingen*, a sheaf of corn; probably connected with Ir. Gael. *bann* for *band*, band, chain; Sans. *bandh*, to bind

Ir. *bec*, beak, bill; Gael. *beic*=*beci*, id.: hence our dialectic form, *bekay*; Arm. *bec*, beak, snout

-*oc* is a Celtic verbal formative.¹

Ir. Gael. *bél*, W. *bil*, mouth; Ir. *beolach*, talkative

W. *bidan*, a poor little thing

Ir. *bigeun*, *bigin*, cap, cowl, coif, hair-lace; from Ir. *beag*, little; in Manx, *biggin* (little one) means a pet lamb

Biggen is so common as a dialectic word that I think it must have come, as the Fr. *beguin*, directly from its Celtic source.

Binge, to soak.² A heavy rain is a good *bingeing* shower. Generally applied to the soaking of tubs, etc., to prevent leakage (N. and L.). Cf. *bange*, light, small rain. (Essex) *bangy*, rainy, misty, id.

Blab, *blob*, the under-lip (N.)

Bleb or *blob*, a little bubble (N.)

Blobs, a name given to several large flowers. Water-lilies are *water-blobs* (N.). S.

O. Ir. *banna*, a drop (Ir. Gl., 114); Ir. *bain*, Gael. *bainne*, a drop; *baingidh*, milky; *bainne*, milk; Manx, *bine*, a drop of liquid; *binagh*, to fall in drops; Ir. Gael. *buinne*, a stream; *buinneach*, a flux; Arm. *bammé*, *bamech*, a drop, a quantity of liquid

Ir. Gael. *blob*, *blobach*, thick-lipped; Manx, *bleb*, a pustule, a blister. Cf. W. *llob*, a blockhead; prim. a lump

From the same root (*blow*) as *bladder*. (Skeat.)

Bod, to take the husks off walnuts (N.) S.

Arm. *pōd*, pot, any concavity that contains something; W. *pot*, a pot; *poten*, a paunch, a pudding; Ir. Gael. *bodach*, a measure equal to a pint; *pota*, a pot, a vessel;

¹ Cf. Eng. dial. *hommock*, to beat, with Corn. *bom*, a blow. In Gaelic the form is often *ich* or *aich*, as *cotaich*, to provide a coat, from *cota*, a coat; *grianaich*, to bask in the sun, from *grian*, the sun; in Irish, *igh* or *aigh*, as *cruadhaigh*, to harden, from *cruadh*, hard. (Zeuss², 487, 534.)

² Cf. Sans. *vindu*, *bindu*; Ved. a drop of water or other liquid. The Gaelic *bainne* represents an older *binda*. The *d* coming before a vowel has taken, by a Celtic usage, the sound of *j*.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

CELTIC.

Manx, *pot*, pot ; *pot-veg*, a kettle ;
 Sans. *pōta*, a vessel, a boat

“The nearest word (to *pod*) is the Dan. *bude*, a cushion ; Prov. Sw. *bude*, id.” (Skeat.) The radical meaning of *pot* or *bot* is roundness. Cf. W. *bot*, any round body ; and Sans. *vat* (for an older *bat*), to encompass ; *vata* (*bata*), a small shell, ball, globule, a round lump ; Arm. *bod*, a tuft.

Bog, to move. “Come, *bog* off” (N.) ;
 Fr. *bouger*, to stir, budge, flit
 (Cot.). A Celtic word. A nasal-
 ised form is *bunk* (L.)

Bogie, a spectre (N. and L.)
Bugaboo, bugbear, hobgoblin (N.)

Bommock, to move awkwardly and
 strike clumsily (N.) ; properly, to
 strike

Bonny, good, jolly, pretty, etc., espe-
 cially applicable to a healthy
 plumpness (L.)¹

Ir. Gael. *bog*, to move, to stir ; Manx,
bogyey, to cause to float, to push
 off ; Sans. *bu(n)g*, to abandon

W. *bug*, a hobgoblin ; *bugan*, a bug-
 bear ; Ir. Gael. *bugha*, fear ; W.
bu, dread, terror, a bugbear

Corn. *bom*, a blow, with the Celtic
 verbal formative *-oc* ; Ir. Gael.
beum, to strike, to cut

The root is the W. *bon*, Ir. Gael.
bonn, a stock, the round body of a
 tree ; *bunach*, stout, sturdy ; *bon-*
anta, strong, stout ; Gael. *bunanta*,
 stout, well-set ; Manx, *ban*, the
 stem or body of a tree ; *bunney*, a
 sheaf of corn ; *bunnee*, funda-
 mental

Fr. *bonne*, fair, from *bon*, good. But where does *bonne*
 mean fair ?

Boodle, the corn-marigold, *Chrysan-*
themum segetum (N.)

Ir. Gael. *buidhe*, *boidhe*, yellow, yel-
 lowish red ; *buidheag*, any yellow
 flower. The Gael. name for the
 marigold is *bilebuidhe*, yellow
 brim. *Boodle* is probably a cor-
 ruption of *boidhe*=*bode*, and *luigh*,
 herb

Bosh, to abash, confound (L.)

See *Bash*

Bossuck, large, fat, coarse (N.) ; Fr.
bosse, hunch, hump, boss

W. *bos*, a swelling or rising up, a
 boss ; *bostio*, to boast ; prim. to
 swell : Arm. *bos*, *bosen*, the plague,
 from its boils ; Manx, *boss*, a has-
 sock. The termination is Celtic.
 Cf. Ir. *borr*, pride, prim. swelling ;
borrach, insolent

¹ Ash has “*bonny*, pretty, gay, plump” : Webster, “*plump*, well-formed”. Among miners *bonny* means a round lump of ore. Cf. Fr. *bugue*, *bonnie*, *bouton*, *tumeur*. (Roq.) In Shropshire, according to Miss Jackson, *bonny* means “comely, stout ; what the French understand by *embonpoint*.”

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Bother, to perplex, to be troublesomely teasing and noisy (N.); *bothering*, a great scolding (N.)

CELTIC.

Ir. *bodhar*, Gael. *bothar*, deaf; Ir. *bothair*, to deafen, to stun with noise; Gael. *bodhradh*, deafening, stunning; W. *byddar*, Corn. *bothar*, Arm. *bouzar*, deaf; W. *byddaru*, to deafen, to stun

Prof. Skeat refers, after Garnett, to Ir. *bucaidhim*, I vex, disturb. This is probably connected with *bodhar*, and all with Sans. *badhira*, deaf.

Bots, a name for all under-grubs (N.)

Bottle of hay, a bundle (N.)

Bottom, a ball of thread (N.) See *Boil*

Bouge, an insect which sometimes infects sheep, "but which I have been unable to identify" (L.); Fr. *bouge*, a swelling, boss, belly

Bouk, *buck*, to wash coarse linen clothes by placing them in a tub and covering them with a cloth. On this is spread a quantity of ashes, over which water is poured (N.)

Though *byka* in Sweden, and *byge* in Denmark, mean to wash, it is certain that bleaching or washing by this process was a Celtic usage, and that the word *buck* is Celtic. (See *Arch. Camb.*, Jan. 1884, p. 11, and Prof. Skeat, s. v.)

Bowl, a hoop for trundling (L.); Sw. *bula*, Germ. *beule*, boil, boss

Brag, to boast² (N., L.)

W. *bot*, any round thing; *botwm*, a boss; *both*, *bothell*,¹ a round vessel, nave of a wheel, a boss; Arm. *bod*, a tuft, a bunch; Ir. Gael. *bot*, cluster, bunch; *both*, a booth, tent; *bord*, a bottle: Gael. *botus*, a bot

Formed, as *bots*, from a root denoting roundness; W. *bog*, swelling or rising up; Ir. Gael. *bócaim*, I swell: *boroid*, a boss; Gael. *bóc*, pimple, pustule; W. *bircai*, a maggot; probably the Leicester *bouge*

Ir. Gael. *buac*, liquor prepared for washing or bleaching; to bleach; *buacár*, cow-dung (*bu*, cow, *gaorr*, dung); Ir. *buacaire*; a bleacher

W. *burl* (*bool*), a rotundity, a round thing; *burlan*, a round straw vessel; Arm. *boul*, bowl, globe: Sans. *bala*, strength, stoutness, bulkiness

W. *brag*, a sprouting out, malt: *bragio*, to swell out, to boast; Arm. *brago*, to walk in a fierce way, put on fine clothes: Ir. *bragaim*, I boast

¹ Hence the Leicestershire words *bottle-tit*, the long-tailed titmouse, and *bottle-jug*, a bird (I suspect the hedge-sparrow); Ir. Gael. *giuig*=*giug*, a drooping, crouching attitude. *Bottle-jug* is=round-bodied creeper; Fr. *se jucher*, to roost.

² This can hardly be called a dialectic word; but Miss Baker and Mr. Evans so regard it.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Brangle, to wrangle or quarrel (L.);
O. N. *brang*, turba, tumultus;
bramla, tumultuari

Bratch, any kind of spring-sown corn
(N.)

CELTIC.

Ir. *brang*, to snarl, carp, cavil; Gael.
brionglaid, wrangling, disagreement; W. *bragal*, to vociferate;
Ir. *braighean*, quarrel, debate
W. Corn. *brag*, Ir. Gael. *braich*,
Manx, *braih*, malt

Pliny says that the Gauls had a fine sort of grain of which they made beer, and this kind of corn they called *brace*,—"genus farris quod illi vocant *brace*". Probably the W. *brag*, Ir. *braich*, meant primarily a fine kind of barley used for malting; and hence came to denote malt, and figuratively to boast, from the swelling of the grain.

Brock, a badger (N., L.); A.-S. *broc*.
A Celtic word (Skeat)

Brouse, the small branches of a tree,
not fit for timber (N.); Fr. *broust*,
sprig, young branch (Cotg.); *brosse*,
brush

Brun, bran (N.) "Pure Saxon."
(Baker)

Ir. Gael. *broc*, grey, a badger; Manx,
broc, id.; W., Arm. *broch*, id.

Ir. *brus*, small branches of trees;
Gael. *bruis*, fragments, splinters;
Ir. Gael. *broana*, a fagot; W.
brwys, thick-branching; Arm.
brous-koad, petit-bois; *koad*=wood

Ir., W. *bran*; Gael. *bran*, brain, bran

I insert this word, though dialectic only in form, because it shows a Celtic and Sanskritic usage in changing short *a* to *u*.

Buck, to wash clothes (N.)

Budgy, thick, clumsy (N.), commonly
puddy

See *Bouk*

W. *pwet*, short, squabby; *pwten*, a
short, squabby female; allied to
W. *bot*, any round thing; Arm.
boutek, a round pannier, a dosser;
Ir. *bodach*, a clown, pint-measure,
codfish; the primary idea being
roundness

Buffer, a fool (N., L.)

Gael. *baobh*=*babha*, a foolish wo-
man; Ir. *baobhalta*, simple, fool-
ish (*baobhal*, a fool); Arm. *abaff*,
foolish, stupid

Bug, big, proud, conceited (L.)

W. *bog*, a swelling or rising up; *bo-
gel*, the navel; Arm. *bouch*, tuft,
bunch; Ir. Gael. *boc*, to swell;
bochd, to swell, grow turgid; full,
complete; Manx, *boggys*, boast-
ing, pride; Arm. *bugad*, ostenta-
tion, vanterie

Bug, to take offence. "He was quite
bugged (N.) *Boog*, to take fright
or offence (L.). Halliwell has "to
take *bug*, to take fright or offence."
See *Bogie*

W. *bugad*, a terrifying; *bugwth*, to
frighten, to scare; *bug*, a hobgob-
lin; *bygwyl* (pron. *bugool*), threat-
ening; *bygyllu*, to threaten, inti-
midate

Bug, in *Maybug*, the small cockcha-
fer, *Scarabeus solstitialis* (N.)

W. *bwcai*, a maggot

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Bule, the semicircular handle of a hatchet, pot-lid, etc. (L.) See *Bowl*

Bullies, sloes, fruit of the bullace (N.). Cf. "*bullies*, round pebbles. South." Hall.

Bumble-foot, a thick, clumsy foot (N.); *bumpy*, knobby (N.); *bum-mel*, *bummle*, ball of the hand or foot (L.); "*bumble*, a small round stone (West), a confused heap (N.)." Hall. "*Pummel-footed*, club-footed". Hall.

Bun, the stubble of beans left by the scythe after mowing (N.); *Bone* or *Bun*, to draw a straight line from one point to another by means of three sticks, for the purpose of surveying (N.). The meaning is to take a base

Bunk, be off, apage (L.)

Bunny, a juvenile name for a rabbit (N.)

Bunt or *punt*, to kick or strike with the feet (N.), to push; Du. *bonsen*, to knock hard

Burgoo. "As thick as *burgoo*."¹ "An Irish dish, I am informed; but why the rustics in this midland district should go so far for a comparison I cannot conjecture" (N.)

The word came by inheritance. It is the name of a thick oatmeal pudding. See Ash, s. v.

Bur-head, the name of a plant called *cleavers*, *Galium Aparine* (N.), a hybrid word

Burk, to warm by fondling, to try to lull a child to sleep. "*Burk* the child off to sleep." A brood hen *burks* her chickens under her wings (N.)

CELTIC.

W. *bwl* (*bool*), a rotundity, round body, bole; *bulan*, a round vessel

See *Bule*. W. *bulas*, winter sloes, bullace; Arm. *boulas*, bourgeon, bouton qui pousse aux arbres; *bolos*, prune sauvage; Ir. *bulos*, a prune; Gael. *bulaister*, a bullace, a sloe

W. *pwmp*, a knob, a boss; *pwmp*, a round mass, a lump; Arm. *bom*, a rising; Sans. *pān*, to collect or heap together

Ir. Gael. *bun*, a stem, stalk, base, bottom; Manx, *bun*, id.; W. *bon*, stem, stock, base; *bonad*, basement

See *Bog*

From *bun*, meaning here, tail; prim. bottom or base: W. *bonyn*, stem, stock, base

Arm. *bounta*, *bunta*, pousser, repousser, heurter, choquer; W. *pwrio*, to beat, to thump

The word is still used in Ireland, though nearly obsolete. Probably a compound of Ir. *burr*, knob, lump, and *coth*, food; in comp. *goth*

Ir. Gael. *burr*, knob, lump. Found also in *bur-dock* (Gael. *dogha*, the burdock)

The word denotes properly to warm the child, to set it to sleep by warming its feet at a fire, as nurses are wont to do. Ir. *barg*, hot, extremely warm, which becomes *burk* from the *u* sound in Sanskrit

¹ The Rev. F. Crawford, Rector of Derryloran, Ireland, wrote to me some years ago, in answer to an inquiry on this subject, "The word *burgoo* is used to denote a kind of food prepared from oatmeal and water or milk, and more commonly known as stirabout. In Ireland it is made very thick."

ANGLO-CELTIC.

CELTIC.

and partly in Irish ; *g* representing a prior *c* or *k*. The O. Gael. *barg* has the same meaning. The W. *bār*, affliction, fury, is, I think, from the same root. Cf. Sans. *tapas*, heat, pain, suffering, and *rushā* (prim. light), heat, anger

This is an interesting word, showing that the language of the nursery was often Celtic. It is connected with Sans. *bhrāj*, to shine, to gleam, and *bhrāj*, to fry, to scorch ; the ideas of light and heat being often interchanged.

- Burr*, the sweet-bread or pancreas of a calf, a round piece of wood or iron on the nut of a screw, the calyx of the burdock (N.); Prov. Sw. *borr ut sa*, to stretch out oneself
- Buskins*, upper stockings without feet, like gaiters (N.); Du. *broos*, a buskin (Skeat)
- Buss*, a kiss (N.); Fr. *baiser* ; Prov. Sw. *puss*, kiss ; *pussa*, to kiss
- Buttrice*, a tool used for paring a horse's hoof before shoeing (N.). "But, a shoemaker's knife" (N.). Hall
- Cabal*, noise, loud talking, confusion of tongues (N.)
- Cac*, dung, excrement (N.), S. ; Du. *kak*, id.; Lat. *cacare*
- Ir. Gael. *burr*, *borr*, a knob, hunch, lump ; *borra*, a swelling
- Ir. *buiscein*, thigh-armour ; *buisgin*, haunch, buttock ; Gael. *buiscean* (*buscen*), thigh, haunch, thigh-armour (Armstrong). The root is *bos*, a lump ; Manx, *bossan*, a bulb or boss
- Ir. Gael. *bus*, the mouth, lip,¹ a kiss ; *busog*, a kiss ; W. *bus*, the human lip ; *gwefus*, id.
- Ir. *butun*, *butan*, a smith's paring knife (O'Don.); W. *trych*, a cut ; *trychu*, to cut ; W. *bwsq*, a tool for raising the bark in grafting
- Ir. Gael. *cab*, the mouth ; *cabais*, talking, babbling ; Manx, *cab*, the jaw
- Ir. Gael., Manx, *cac*, dung, ordure ; W. *cach*, Corn. *cac*, Arm. *kakach*, dung ; Sans. *kalka*, dirt, faeces

The Dutch *kak* must be a borrowed word.

Cad, a blinker (L.)

Caddee, an under-servant (N.)

W. *caead*, cover, lid

W. *caeth*, Corn. *caid*=*cadi*, servant, bondman ; Arm. *kacz*,² id.; Sans. *cheta*, servant, slave (?)

¹ Hence, probably, *bussock*, a Leicestershire name for a young ass ; Ir. Gael. *busach*, snouty, having a large mouth.

² The Arm. *kacz* represents an older *kaed*=*kadi*, probably from a root *cad*, implying misery. Cf. Sans. *kad*, to grieve, to suffer. If *caeth* and Corn. *caid* are from Lat. *captivus*, the word *caddee* has come down from a Celtic race.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Caddy, the caddis-worm, or grub of the May-fly (N.)

Cadlock, charlock or wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis* (N., L.); sometimes *charlock*

CELTIC.

Ir. *caideog*, an earthworm

W. *cedw*, mustard; *llys* for *llych*, herb, plant; Sans. *katu*,—(1), pungent; (2), mustard

The *char* in *charlock* is from Ir. Gael. *ciar*, black, from the colour of the seeds.

Caffle,¹ to quarrel (N.); Fr. *caviller*, to reason crossly (Cotg.), to wrangle; Lat. *cavillari*, to satirise, jest. Prof. Skeat says, "origin obscure"

W. *cablu*, to calumniate, abuse; Arm. *kabla*, insulter, outrager, injurer. The root is Ir. Gael. *cab*, mouth; Manx, *cab*, jaw

In Lancashire, to *jaw* a man means to abuse and revile him; Prov. Sw. *gaffla*, to talk insolently or foolishly; Ir. Gael. *gab*, mouth.

Cagg, "an old *cagg*", any old, wrinkled female (N.); Prov. Sw. *kagg*, a passionate man

Ir. *cabog*, Gael. *cabag*, an old, toothless female, a tattling woman. The vowel-flanked *b* has dropped out in the Northampton form

Calkin, the hinder part of a horse's foot turned up to prevent slipping in frosty weather (N.)

Ir. Gael. *calg*, sting, prickle, sharp point; *calgin*, a single prickle; Manx, *caulg*, the ears of barley; O. W. *colginn* for *colcinn*, arista (*Cod. Juv.*); W., Corn. *col*, Arm. *kolo*, *koloen*, beard of corn, sharp point

Callice, sand of a large grit (N.). S.

O. W. *caill*, Arm. *kall*, *kell*, a stone

Callice seems to show that the old plural of *caill*=*calli*, was *callis*, now *ceilliau*. Cf. Sans. *gāti*, acc. pl. *gatis*.

Cambrel (L.), *cammerel* (N.), a curved stick used by butchers to suspend a slaughtered animal

Ir. Gael., W. *cam*, crooked, curved; W. *pren*, in comp. *hren*, wood

Blount has the form *cambren* (*Glossographia*, A.D. 1661). He derives it from "the ancient British".

Cank, punishment (N.), S.; prim. a stick or switch

W. *cang*, *cangc*, bough, branch; Sans. *s'ākhā*=*kākhā*, id.

Switch is used in Lancashire for a slight branch of a tree, and also as a verb, to beat, to punish by beating. Cf. Sans. *dand*, to punish; *danda*, stick, staff.

¹ I think this word is of native origin because the root is Celtic, and is used in the Craven country as *caff*, with the same meaning. The Fr. *caviller* means to use quibbles, to scoff.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Cank, talk, gossip; to talk, prattle (L.); Fr. *cancan*, plainte, bruit (Roq.)

Cant, canny, to coax, to wheedle (N., L.); Lat. *cantare*

Car, a bottle or keg of one or two gallons (L.)

Cast, warped, twisted (N., L.)

Cat, a stand made of three pieces of wood or iron to hold toast (N., L.); Germ. *kante*, border, brim, ledge

Caul, kell, the thin membrane that sometimes covers the face of an infant at its birth (N.)

{ *Cave*, to form fissures in the earth, to fall in (N.); Lat. *carus*

{ *Cawing*. A female with a bare neck is said to look *cawing* (N.)

Chats, small bits of dead wood, etc. (N., L.)

Chizzel, wheat-bran (L.)

Chock, chuck, a throw with a jerk; v. to throw or cast up (N.); *cook*, to cast, to chuck (N.)¹

Chorton, calf's tripe, a delicacy (L.)

Chuck, a great piece of wood (N.)

Chunk, lump, stock of a tree (N., L.)

Chuckle-headed, thick-headed, dull (N.). The prim. idea seems to be roundness. See *Cock*

Chuff, pleased, delighted. "The children are quite *chuff* to come" (L.)

Churn, an aquatic plant, but of what kind unknown (N.)

CELTIC.

W. *cyngan* (pron. *cungan*), talk, discourse; *cynganhu*, to talk, from *cyl*=*cum* and *canu*, to sing, descant

Ir. Gael. *caint*, speech, language; *cainteach*, loquacious; W. *canu*, to sing, descant; Arm. *kana*, Corn. *kane*, id.

From the Celtic *car*, prim. winding, circling; hence *car*, cart, dray, etc.

Ir. Gael. *cas*, to curve, to twist; *casta*, twisted (Ir. *Gl.*, p. 120); Manx, *cast*, twisted

W. *cader*, Arm. *kador*, seat, chair; Corn. *cader*, a frame for a fisherman's line; Ir. Gael. *cathair*, chair, bench

Ir. Gael. *ceal*=*cela*, a cover; Ir. *calla*, O. Gael. *call*, veil, hood; W. *caul*, a calf's maw

W. *cau* for *cav*, empty, hollow, a vacuum; Arm. *kao*, *kav*, a hollow

W. *cat*, piece, fragment

W. *sisel*, bran of wheat; idem quod *rhuddion*, canica, wheat-bran (Dav.)

W. *cwg* (*coog* for *cook*), a projection; *chware cwg*, a game of ball; Arm. *kouga*, to raise (Arch. Camb., Jan. 1882, p. 12)

W. *cor*, dwarf, little one; *ton*, skin (?)

W. *cocw*, a lump; *cocos*, cockles; Arm. *kok*, holly-berry; Ir. Gael. *cochul*, skull, head, cowl, pod; Sans. *kucha*, female breast; *kos'a*=*koka*, bucket, shell, pod

W. *hoffi*, to delight in, to love; *hoff*, dear, fond; Sans. *chup*, to move, to stir (?)

Ir. *cuirin-en*, the water-lily, from *cuirin*, a small pot (the form of the flower)

Britten says that *churn* is a name in North Lancashire for the *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, and in Oxford-

¹ The boys in Northamptonshire play at a game called *cook-a-ball*, which is the same as the W. *chware-cwg* (*chware*=game, play). Prof. Skeat refers *chuck* to Fr. *choquer*, to give a shock. This, however, does not mean to throw up, but to jostle.

shire for the capsule of *Nuphar Lutea*, the yellow water-lily. (*Eng. Plant-Names*, E. D. S., p. 104.) This is, no doubt, the Northamptonshire *churn*.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Clabby, worm-eaten, applied to carrots (N.)

Clay, hoof of a cow or sheep (L.); "corruption of *claw*" (Evans)

A later *l* often takes the place of an older *r*; and *g*, when lost, is often replaced by *i*. Cf. A.-S. *clæg*, Eng. *clay*, Germ. *klei*.

Clit, to cleave (unite) tightly (N.) S.; A.-S. *clūt*, clout. A Celtic word (Skeat, s. v.)

Clock, the head of the dandelion (N.); "so named because children blow off the seeds to determine the hour"¹ (B.)

Clough, a large, shallow, earthen pan (N.), S.; a stock of a tree (Cumb.)

Clout, a blow on the head (N.)

Clutter, to huddle together, to heap in a disorderly manner (L., N.)

Cob, to strike; a blow (N., L.)

Cobnut, a large nut (N.)

Cobbles, small, round pieces of coal or stone (N.)

Cock, *cogger*, a striped snail-shell (N.)

Conger, a snail-shell, a cucumber (N.)

Cock, the top of a rick (N.) S.

Cock-head, the common knop-weed (N.); Sw. *koka*, a clod of earth

Cock-eyed, having a cast in one eye (N.)

Cocker, to fondle or indulge children (N.), p. 96; Fr. *coqueline*, to dandle, cocker, pamper (Cotg.)

Cod, a pod (L.)

CELTIC.

W. *claf*, sick, corrupt; *clafr*, scurvy; Arm. *klanv*, Corn. *claf*, sick; Ir. Gael. *clamh*, scurvy

Ir. Gael. *crag*, paw, foot; Manx, *craug*, paw of a beast

W. *clwt*, piece, clout; *clytio*, to piece, to patch; Corn. *clut*, Ir. Gael. *clud*, Manx, *clooid*, aclout

W. *clwch* (*clwoch*), a round body; *clogoren*, a bubble; Ir. Gael. *cloch*, the pupil of the eye; *clog*, bell, head; Manx, *clag*, bell

Corn. *clout*, W. *clewtan*, a blow; Arm. *kaoud* for *klaoud*, an attack

W. *cluder*, heap, pile; *cludeirio*, to heap together

W. *cob*, a blow; *cobio*, to beat, tunder (Dav.); Hind. *kob*, beating, pounding

W. *cob*, tuft, head; Arm. *kab*, head; Ir. Gael. *caob*=*coba*, a lump; *copan*, boss, cup; Sans. *kulja*, hump-backed

W. *cocw*, a round lump; *cocos*, cockles; *cogurn*, a round body, a shell; Arm. *kokes*, cockles (*Rev. Celt.*, iv, 159); Ir. Gael. *cochul*, shell, pot, husk; Sans. *s'ankha*=*kankha*, a shell

Ir. Gael. *caog*, to wink; *caoguch*, squint-eyed

W. *cocru*, to fondle, indulge

W. *cod*, *coden*,² pouch, bag, pod,

¹ The truth is exactly the contrary. The time is supposed to be indicated by the calyx of this plant because the real meaning of its name had been lost in course of time.

² Prof. Skeat thinks the W. *cod* may be borrowed, and refers to O. N.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Cod, codlle, to cover, to wrap up (N.), S.; the primary meaning

Codger, a rough, uncivilised old man (N.)

Coggle, easily shaken or overturned (N.)

Cole, a conical heap (N.), B.; Prov. Sw. *koll*, upper part of the head¹

CELTIC.

bladder-busk; Arm. *kól*, bag, pouch; W. *codi*, to rise, swell up; *cwddu*, to rise round, encompass; *cuddio*, Arm. *kuz*, to cover, to hide; Ir. *cúdd*, surrounding; Corn. *cudhe*, to hide; Sans. *kut*, to cover, surround; *kut*, to curve; *kuti*, *kota*, a curve, house, tree, etc.

O. W. *cott*, old; *coth*, an old man; Arm. *kóz*, old; W. *egr* for *eger*, Ir. Gael. *ger*, sharp, sour

W. *gogi* for *cogi*, to shake, waver, tremble. Cf. Sans. *kuch*, to bend, curve

W. *cól*, a sharp hillock; Coru. *cól*, a pointed hill; Ir. Gael. *coll*, head; *collan*, body, trunk

Beans are mowed with a scythe, and after being turned over are put in *coles* in the fields, like hay. (*Agric. Surv. B.*, p. 119.)

Collar, the fork of a tree where the branches spring out from the trunk. In bird's nesting a boy says, "I'll swaum up the butt, and I shall soon be in the *collar*" (N.)

Colly, a term of endearment for a cow (L.), a name for a cottager's cow. "Goo and fetch the *collies* whoam" (N.)

Colly-weston. When anything goes wrong, it is said, "It is all along o' *Colly Weston*" (N.). In Lancashire it is *Colly-west*, and means going on the wrong road, speeding at a loss. (See *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1882, p. 255)

Colt, a third migration of bees; they are then said to have *colted* (N.); Prov. Sw. *kulla*, to cut off hair, to clip wool

Conger, a cucumber, a snail-shell (N.)

W. *cwll*, separation; *cyllu*, to part, separate; *cwlas*, a compartment in a building

Ir. Gael. *colan*, a young cow

W. *coll*, loss, and *gives* (in comp. *ives*), motion; *givesod*, departure, straying; *gwest*, *gwesta*, to go about

W. *cyllu* (*kully*), to part, separate; *cwll*, a separation; Sans. *krit*=*kart*, to cut, cut off, divide

See *Cock* and *Coger*. The Sans. *s'ankha*=*cankha* has retained the *n*

koddi, a pillow; *kothri*, scrotum; and to Sw. *kudde*, a cushion. If the root-meaning here is that of surrounding or enclosing, then the Sans. roots *kut* and *kut* show that these are borrowed words.

¹ Rietz, in his excellent *Svensk Dialekt Lexicon*, connects this word with Ir. (and Gaelic) *coll*, head. The Swedish word is certainly borrowed. Cf. Sans. *kōla*, breast, haunch, wild boar, from *kul*, to make a mass or heap.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Conygree, a name for a rabbit-warren (N.), S.; usually *conygear*

CELTIC.

Ir. *coinin*, a rabbit (lit. a little dog); *coinicer*, a rabbit-warren; *cear*, placing, putting; W. *cwning-gear*, rabbit-warren

Coneykeare in Carlow, *Conicar* in Galway, *Conigar* in Limerick, and other places in Ireland, are so named from their rabbit-warrens. (See Joyce's *Irish Place-Names*, i, 430. The Danish *kanin*, coney, is borrowed.)

Cook, to throw. "See how that cat is *cooking* (tossing) that mouse about (N.)"

See *Chock*, *Chuck*

Coomb, the hollow at the junction of the main branches of the trunk of a tree (N.); A.-S. *comb*, a valley; a pure Celtic word

W. *cwm*, O. W. *cwmb*, Arm. *komb*, hollow, valley

Coop, to throw (N.). S.

Perhaps from W. *cobio*, to strike. If the word means to throw over, see *Coup*

Cot, a fleece of wool matted together, refuse wool (N.), H.: Germ. *kotze*, a shaggy coverlet

W. *cotwm*, dag wool; Ir. *caitin*, shag, coarse hair, blossom of osier

Cotter, to plague, vex, annoy (L.)

O. W. *cothwy*, lædat (*Rev. Celt.*, iv, 339); W. *coddi*, to vex, afflict; Corn. *cothys*, grief

Cottering, *cotting*. A person who sits close to the fire is said to be *cotting* it. If children creep close to their mother she will say "Don't stand *cottering* round me so" (N.). "Inclosing or securing", says Miss Baker, "appears to be the primitive meaning of the word *cot*"

The primary sense of *cot* has been accurately preserved in these words: W. *cot*, hut; *cod*, bag; Ir. *coit*=*coti*, boat; Sans. *kota*, hut, fort, curvature; r. *kut*, to curve, wind, be crooked; Sans. *kuta*, hut, fort, water-pot, etc.

From the idea of winding or circling comes that of surrounding or straitening; hence W. *codi*, to straiten, to vex; and the Celtic *cota*, coat, as that which surrounds or incloses the body. See *Cod*, *Coddle*.

Coulch, to fall or slip without any impetus, as the edge of a bank (N.)

W. *cwl*, dropping, flagging; *cwlyn*, a dropper; Arm. *kouech* for *kou-elch*, a fall, movement of a body that falls

Coup, to tilt or tip (N.)

W. *cwympo*, to throw down, to fall
Corn. *cosol*, soft, quiet; Ir. *cws* (*coos*), quiet, rest; *cysol*, quiet; *cysur*, comfort; Manx. *cossal*, solace, comfort; *cossalagh*, comfortable

Cozie, snug, warm, comfortable (N.)

Jamieson (*Scot. Dict.*) has *cosie*, which he says is radically the same as *cosh*, snug, quiet.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Cradle, a framed, wooden fence for a young tree (N.)

Crag, crog, a large quantity (N.).
"What a *crog* of things!" (N.)

Crain, pile-wort, *Ranunculus ficaria* (N.), B., (N.), S.

Crank, brisk, lively (N.); Du. *krank*, sick, ill (Skeat)

Cratch, a hayrick (L.), M.

Crates, panniers used to carry turnips (N.). They are made of plaited rods

Craw, the bosom (N.), S.; a shirt (?).
Cf. *craw-buckles*, shirt-buckles (Beds.), H. *Craw* may mean bosom. Cf. W. *cropa*; Ir. Gael. (*s*)*grobán*; Manx, (*s*)*erobane*, crop of a bird; Du. *krop*, id.

Creach, the thin laminæ of the limestone (N.), S.; loose rock (N.)

Creemy, trembling, nervous (N.), S.

Creeny, small, diminutive (N.), S.;
crinklin, a small, early apple (N.), S.

Crib, to obtain surreptitiously (N.)

Crick, a sudden twist in the neck (N.)

Cricket, a small stool, footstool

Crizzle, to freeze (N.), S.; to crisp, grow hard or rough by heat or cold (N.), L.;¹ Dan. *kruse*, to curl

Crocks, earthenware (N.), L.; A.-S. *crocca*; Du. *kruik*, Germ. *krug*, pot. "Probably originally Celtic" (Skeat)

Crocus-men. At a yearly division of land at Wirkworth a feast is provided by the haywarden. He and the master of the feast are called *Crocus-men*. (Bridge's *Hist. of N'hamp.*, i, 219; Brand, ii, 12, 13) (N.), S.

Crow, the pig's fat fried with the liver (N.)

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *craidhal*, *creathall*, a cradle; *crath*, to shake, to rock; Ir. *crūd*, a cradle (Richards)

W. *crag* for *crag*, Corn. *cruc*, Ir. Gael. *cruach*, heap, pile

The Irish name of the plant is *Grain aigein*

Arm. *kren*, vigorous, impetuous; W. *crai* for *crain*, fresh, vivid

Ir. Gael. *cruach*, heap, pile. See *Crag*

Ir. *creathach*, a hurdle; Ir. Gael. *clíath*=*crati*, a hurdle; W. *chwyd*, id.; Sans. *krit*, to twist, to spin

W. *craw*, a covering; W. Corn. *crys*; Arm. *kres*, a shirt

Ir. Gael. *creach*, rock; W. *crag*, a hard coating, rock

W. *cryn*, a shiver, trembling; *crynu*; Arm. *krena*, to tremble; Manx, *craynagh*, trembling

Ir. Gael. *crion*=*crina*, withered, small; W. *crin*, id.; *crinell*, what is dried

W. *cribo*, to comb, card; used figuratively

W. *erych*, a curling, wrinkling; *crychyn*, a curl

W. *crag* (pron. *crig*), mound, tump; *crugaidd*, of a roundish form

Arm. *kriz*, wrinkle, fold; *kriza*, to wrinkle; W. *crych*, *criched*, a wrinkle; *crych*, wrinkled, wavy; *crisp*, a crisp coating or covering

W. *crochan*, pot; *crwc*, pail; Ir. *crogan*, Gael. *crog*, jar, pitcher; Manx, *crockan*, earthen pot; Sans. *karaka*, water-pot

Ir. *croic*=*croci*, and in the nominative case *crocis*, a venison feast (?). A round of beef now is the main dish, but formerly venison may have been offered

W. *cro*, a round; *croen*, skin, covering

¹ In glass-making a plate is said to *crizzle* when it becomes rough, and loses its transparency; its surface is wrinkled.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Cruddle, to curdle, congeal (L.);
cruds, curds (L.)

Crudge, to crowd (N.)

Crummy, plump, fleshy (N.); Germ.
krumm, crooked, bent

Crumpet, a kind of light, round cake
(N.)

Crunch, to crush with a noise, as a
dog with a bone (L.). Prof. Skeat
refers to Du. *schransen*, to eat
heartily

Cuck, to throw (L.)

Cuddy, the hedge-creeper (N.)

Cuff, to remark upon, talk of (N.).
"The appearance of Miss H. was
cuffed over at the ball." (N.) Sw.
kufica, to strike, overwhelm; *kuffa*,
verberibus insultare (Ihre)

Culls, inferior cattle separated from
the rest (N.)

Cushat, the stock-dove, columba
œnas (N.); A.-S. *cusceote*, the
ringdove

Cutchel, to house or inclose comfort-
ably. "I think I have *cutchel'd*
him nicely", said of a pig (L.)

Cuts, lots; to draw *cuts*, cast lots
(N.)

Dad, *daddy*, a child's name for a
father (N.); Prov. Sw. *dad*, father

Daddle, the hand (N.); *Dade*, to hold
a child by the hand in teaching it
to walk (N.)

Daffle, to be bruised or decayed (N.);
daffled, applied to fruit that is
bruised or decayed (N.)

Dag a sharp, sudden pain² (N.), S.

CELTIC.

O. Ir. *cruth*, *gruth*, pressed milk, curd;
gor-gruth, lac pressum (*Goid.*, 76);
Gael. *gruth*, curds; Sans. *krud*, to
become thick

W. *crug*, heap, pile; *crugo*, to heap
up

W. *crwmach*, spherical, convex, a
rotundity; *crwm*, round; Arm.
kroum, courbé

Corn. *crampoethen*, a pancake; W.
crempogen, a fritter; Arm. *kram-
poez*, fine cake; W. *crempog*,¹ pan-
cake, fritter

Manx, *crancaal*, to make a noise;
cranch, to grind with the teeth;
Gael. *cracan*, crackling; Ir. *crac*,
to make a noise

See *Cook*

W. *cuddan*, wood-pigeon; *cuddio*, to
hide; Arm. *kuz* for *kuda*, to hide,
conceal

Ir. Gael. *cubhas*, a word; *cabais*, tat-
tling; *cab*, mouth; Sans. *kup*, to
speak

W. *cwll*, separation; *cyllu*, to sepa-
rate

Is not *cusceote* Celtic? Cf. Corn.
cus, wood, and W. *cwt-iar* (short
bird), coot, water-rail. Cf. W.
cwtyn, a plover

Ir. Gael. *cochal*, cope, cowl, pod,
shell (prim. meaning, inclosure);
Sans. *kus'* = *kuk*, to surround, in-
close

W. *cwtws*, a lot; Manx, *kuht*, id.

Ir. Gael. *daid* = *dadi*, father; W. *tad*,
dad, Corn., Arm. *tad*, id.; Sans.
tāta, Hind. *tat*, father

Ir. Gael. *doid* = *dadi*, the hand.
O'Clery has *dae* (for *dadi*), lamh
(hand)

W. *daif*, a singe, a blast; *deifio*, to
nip, to blast; *deifiof*, blasting

Ir. *daga*, dagger; Arm. *dag*, id.; *dagi*,

¹ Probably compounded of W. *crwm*, round, and the old root retained
in Sans. *pach*, to cook.

² The primary meaning is a sharp point. Cf. *dag-prick*, a spade that
ends in a point (East); *dag*, a pick (Devon); the projecting stump, point,
of a branch (Dorset).

ANGLO-CELTIC.

CELTIC.

Daglocks, taglocks, locks of wool matted together (N.)

Daps, a likeness. "The very *daps* of him" (N.), S.

Dalbi would become in the case-form *dalbis, dalpis*, and by contraction *daps*.

Dandy, the hand (N.)

Dauber, a builder of walls with mud mixed with straw (N.); *daubing*, wet and dirty (L.); O. Fr. *dauber*, to plaster¹ (Skeat)

Dawsey, sticky, as bread not sufficiently baked (N.), doughy

Deck, to desert or break an engagement on some frivolous pretence. "I'll *deck* the job" (N.), S.; A.-S., *decan*, to cover

Dips, a slang word for money (N.); properly pieces of money

Devilin, the swift, *Hirundo apus* (L.)

Dicky-bird, a child's name for any small bird (N.)

Dids, breasts, properly nipples or paps (N.), S.; A.-S. *tit*, a teat

Dilly dally, to delay, loiter, linger (N. and L.); O. N. *dvelia*, morari (Skeat): Eng. *dwel*

Dock, the plant so called. *Rumex obtusifolius* (N.); A.-S. *docce* (borrowed). Cf. Gr. *δαῦκος*, a kind of carrot

Dock, to lower price or wages (L.)

Dollop, a lump or large piece (N. and L.)

Doñey, the hedge-sparrow (N.), sometimes called *dunnoch*; A.-S. *dun*

to strike, to stab; Ir. Gael. *dealg* = *dalgi*, thorn, pin, prickle

W. *tag*, a clogged state; *tag-lys*, the bind-weed; Ir. Gael. *tagh*, to join closely, cement

Ir. Gael. *dealbh*, O. Ir. *delb* = *dalbi*, form, image; W. *delw* = *delb* or *delr*, form, image, likeness

See *Daddle*, a nasalised form

Ir. Gael. *dób*, water, mud; v. to daub, to plaster; W. *dwb*, mortar, cement; *dwbiwr*, dauber, plasterer; *dufr*, water. From *de-albare*, to whitewash (Skeat)

W. *toes*, dough, paste; *toesaidd*, like dough, doughy

Arm. *techi*, to flee, desert, avoid, evade (*fuir*, s'eloigner, esquivier);

W. *techu*, to skulk, prim. to evade (?); Sans. *tik*, to go, move oneself

W. *tip*, particle, piece

Ir. *duibheall* = *dibhal*, quick, swift; Ir. Gael. *deifir*, haste, speed; W. *diflin*, unwearied, unresting

W. *dicen*, a hen, female of birds; perhaps used because the female is generally the smaller bird

W. *did*, *diden*, nipple, teat; *didi*, teat, also pap; Manx, *did*, *diddee*, id.

Ir. *dala*, Ir. Gael. *dail* = *dali*, delay, procrastination, respite; Manx, *daill*, credit, trust, i.e., a delay in payment

Gael. *dogha*, the burdock; Ir. *meacan-dogha*, the great common burdock; *meacan*, tap-rooted plant²

W. *tocio*, to clip, curtail, dock

W. *talp*, lump, large piece, mass

From its colour; Ir. Gael. *donn*, W. *dwn*, dun, dusky; connected with *du*, black

¹ In Cotgrave and Roquefort, *dauber* means to beat, to cuff.

² I suspect that the Celtic *dogha* and Gr. *δαῦκος* are connected with Sans. *dogha*, milking (Ved.), from the juiciness of their roots.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Dowdy, dark and dull in colour (N.)

Dowle, the downy particles of a feather (N.)

Dozey, unsound, as wood beginning to decay (N.). From *doze*, to slumber, grow dull (Baker)

Drab, a female dirty in person and slovenly in dress (N.); *drabbled*, dirtied by walking in mud (N.); A.-S. *drabbe*, dregs, lees; a borrowed word. See Skeat s. v. *drab*

Dredgery, carefully, cautiously. "If you move her arm ever so *dredgery*, it gives her pain" (L.)

Drudge, a female servant compelled to do all sorts of laborious and dirty work slavishly (N.)

Dubby, blunt (N.)

Dumpy, a thick, short person or thing (N.)

Dumple, a dumpling (N.)

CELTIC.

W. *du*, black; *duder*, blackness; *du-aidd*, blackish

Ir. *dul*, a lock of hair or wool

Allied to *dawsey*, q. v.; from W. *toes*, dough; *toesaidd*, doughy, i.e., soft

Ir. *drab*, spot, stain; *drabach*, dirty; Ir. Gael. *drabog*, a dirty, sluttish female; *drabh*, refuse

W. *dryd*, carefulness, economy; *drydol*, careful, economical. We might also have *drydgar*, careful

Ir. *drugaire*, Gael. *drugair*, a slave, a drudge; Ir. Gael. *dragh*, trouble; Sans. *drāgh*, to exert oneself, to be tired

W. *tump*, a round mass or lump; *tumpun*, a fat female; *tumpun*, a bulky one; Ir. *tuimpe*, a hump; in Gael. a turnip; Ir. *damba*, a lump (O'Don.); Manx, *tom*, bump, swelling

Prov. Sw. *tamp*, what is large and gross : a borrowed word, as the Lat. *tum-ulu-s* and Sans. *tumra*, big, strong, show.

Dubbing, a mixture of oil and tallow (N.) See *Dauber*

Duck-stone, a name given to a stone on which, in a game, other stones are placed (L.) W. *dwg* for *dwc*, bearing, carrying

Duds, rags, or clothes generally (N.) Gael. *dul*, a rag; *dudach*, ragged; *Dudman*, a scarecrow (N.); Du. *tod*, a rag Ir. *dad*, piece, a trifle

Eane, to bring forth, applied to an ewe (N.), S.; A.-S. *eanian*, to bring forth a lamb W. *oen*, a lamb; *oena*, to bring forth a lamb; Arm. *oan*, Corn. *oin*, Ir. Gael. *uan*, a lamb; Manx, *eayn*, id.; *eayney*, to bring forth a lamb

Prof. Skeat says the only clear trace of *eanian* is in the expression, *ge-eane-eowa* = the ewes great with young (Gen. xxxiii, 13). "There can be little doubt", he adds, "that *ge-eāne* is here a contracted form of *ge-ēdene* or *ge-eacene*...and *eācen* signifies pregnant. Hence the verb *ge-eacnian*, to be pregnant (Luke i, 24), which would be contracted to *ge-eānian* (s. v. *yeen*)." But the A.-S. *eanian* is evidently connected with the Manx

eyney, W. *oena*, from *eyn*, *oen*, a lamb. The ideas of pregnancy and birth are quite distinct. The W. *o-en* is compounded of *o*, Sans. *avi*, Lat. *ovis*, and *en*, a suffix of diminution.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Earnest, money given to bind a bargain or ratify a hiring (N.)

Eccles. "Building *eccles* in the air."

A singular phrase, equivalent to building *castles* in the air (N.)

Eccle, *eccle-hickol*, the woodpecker (N.), S. *Hickol* is also used in Herefordshire, and *hecce* in Gloucestershire

Edgy, keen, eager, forward (L.); sometimes (erroneously) *hedgy*; A.-S. *ecg*, edge; Dan. *eg*, id.

Eel-pout, the barbot, the name of a fish caught in the river Nen (N.), S.

Ester, the inside of the chimney (L.); generally *astre* or *astir*=hearth

Evvern, untidy as regards appearance (N.), S.

Fad, whim, fancy, caprice (N.), L.

Fadge, *fodge*, a loosely or half-filled pack-sheet or sack (N.). In the North *fadge* means a bundle

Fadge, to make a person believe a lie, to cram (L.); usually *fudge*, A.-S., *fācn*, deceit; Lat. *fucus*, a dye, deceit, disguise

Fag, *fog*, long coarse grass (N.). *Fog* is the more usual form

Fagged out, a term applied to a garment worn at the edge. "My gown's *fagged out*" (N.) "*Fag*, the fringe at the end of a piece of cloth" (Ash)

CELTIC.

W. *ernes*, a pledge; *ern*, earnest money; Ir. Gael. *earnas*, tie, band; *earnadh*, payment; Ir. *arra* for *arna*, a pledge; Sans. *rina*=*arna*, debt, obligation

I think this must be the O. W. *ecclwys*, church, from Lat. *ecclesia*, though it is in the singular number. Perhaps the Anglicised form, *eccles-es* would be rejected as difficult to pronounce

W. *hic*, a snap; *hicio*, to snap; *hicell*, a long-handled bill

An interesting form of the Aryan root *ak*, to be sharp, which is found in W. *eg-r*, eager; *di-auc*, slow; W. *awch*=*āk*, edge

A hybrid form. W. *pwt*, any short thing; Sans. *putt*, to be small; *pōta*, the young of an animal

Ir. Gael. *as*, to kindle a fire, to light up; *tir*, land, earth (*Arch. Camb.*, Jan. 1884, p. 21); Manx, *as*, fire, and *teer*, land

See *Avern*

Arm. *fazi*, mistake, error, wildness, disorder (*égarement*, *erreur*, *aberration d'esprit*); *fazia*, errer, s'égarer; W. *ffado*, a trifle (see *Arch. Camb.*, Jan. 1884, p. 21). The Arm. *z* represents an older *d*

W. *ffasg*, bundle, faggot; Arm. *feskad*, a sheaf; Lat. *fascis*. The root seems to be Ir. *fascg*, W. *gwasgu*, to press, press together, bind

W. *ffug*, feint, deception, guile; *ffugio*; Corn. *fugio*, to feign, delude; Arm. *fougé*, vanité, fanfaronade, *rodomontade*

W. *ffwg*, dry grass; Manx, *fog*, aftermath

W. *ffaig*=*fagi*, extremity, turn, embarrassment; Arm. *fech*, overcome, wearied out; especially used of disputants

The W. *ffaig*, Arm. *fech*, apparently meant, brought to an end, the end or extremity itself, and therefore worn out, defeated. The prim. meaning was probably circling or winding, and hence W. *ffaig* means a turn. Cf. Sans. *vak*, to curve, wind; *vakra*, winding, tortuous. The course of ideas is then winding, turning, returning, ending; and hence the ideas of embarrassment and being worn out. From the idea of circling we have Fr. *fugot*, a bundle of sticks fastened (encircled) by a cord.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Fantigue, irritability, ill-humour (N.); *fanteage*, fit of passion, pet (L.)

Fantodds, a slight indisposition, bodily or mental (L.), E. D. S.; *fantoddy*, indisposition (L.)

Fantome, loose, flabby, as the flesh of a sick child. Light, unproductive corn is said to be *fantome*. Vegetation is so called when it droops from heat and drought. Cattle that dwindle on change of pasture are *fantome* (N.)

Feece, convalescent, cheerful, active (L.); A.-S. *fūs*, ready, prompt, quick

Fell, a holiday. A workman will say he cannot catch a *fell*¹ this week when he cannot complete his work within that time (N.), B. s. v. *Catch* (a fell)

Fell, to sew the inside of a seam (N.); gen. to fold down and sew slightly

Fezzele, a litter of pigs (N.), to litter as a sow (L.); prim. a verb

Fiddling, trifling, loitering (N.)

Fig, to fudge, to flatter (N.)

File, a name for a shrewd, unscrupulous old man (N.)

Fimmak, to trifle, to loiter; spoken of servants who go idly about

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *fann*, weak; *taoig*, a fit of passion

W. *gwan*=*van*, weak; *teithi*, qualities, faculties; *taeth*=*tati*, essence (P.); properly being, nature; Sans. *tatwa*, nature, being, reality

Ir. Gael. *fann* for *fant*, weak, feeble, infirm; *fantais*, weakness, languishing; W. *gwan*, Arm. *gwân*, weak, feeble, poor; W. *gwantan*=*vantan*, fickle, variable; Sans. *vanda*, *vandam*, maimed, crippled, impotent

W. *ffysg*, quick, active; Ir. Gael. *fuis*=*fisu*, active; *fiusach*=*fisach*, earnest

O. Ir. *fél*, festival, holiday (Ir. *Gl.*, 70); Ir. Gael. *féil*, id.; W. *gwyl*, id.; Lat. *vigilie*

Ir. Gael. *fill*, Manx, *filley*, to turn, fold, plait; W. *gwili*, full of turns or starts

Ir. Gael. *féis*=(*fesi*), a pig, swine; with the Celtic verbal suffix *-al* Generally *piddling*. See *Piddle*

W. *ffug*, pron. *ffig*. See *Fudge*

W. *ffel*=*fila*, cunning, subtle, wily; Ir. *fileoir*, a crafty person

Ir. *feimh*=*fima*, negligent, neglectful: with the usual Celtic verbal

¹ This word shows that Christianity was established in Northamptonshire before the Saxon invasion, and therefore before St. Augustin began his mission here.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

their work, not in good earnest (N.); O. N. *feim*, pudor, verecundia; *feimar*, pudet, pudere; Prov. Sw. *femma sej*, to cause shame to oneself

Fin, the rest-harrow, *Anonis arvensis* (N.)

Flannen, flannel (L.)

Flack, a blow (N.)

Flasket,¹ a circular or oval basket made of peeled osiers (N.), L.; *flacket* (Holderness); *flaskin* (Yorkshire); O. Fr. *flasche*, flask, bottle; O. H. G. *flasca*, O. N. *flaska*, id.

Fletches, green pods of peas (N.); O. N. *flicka*, vestis linea trita

Flew, shallow, expansive. "Your bonnet sits very *flew*"; i.e., the poke is very open and wide-spreading (N.); O. N. *flár*, wide, open

Flimp, a variation of limp, flaccid (L.)

Flinket, a long, narrow slip of land, whether arable or pasture (N.)

Flip, any poor, insipid liquor (N.) In Brittany *flip* is the name of a compound formed of brandy, cider, and sugar. So called, probably, from its soft taste

Flommacking, loosely dressed in paltry finery (N.); *flommacks* for *flommack-es*, an ill-dressed, slatternly female; one, for instance, with a broad-bordered cap falling loosely about her face (N.)

CELTIC.

formative we have *jimak*, to be careless or negligent

W. *ffion*=*finu*, (1), crimson; (2), the foxglove. Applied to the rest-harrow from its rose-coloured blossoms

An archaism. W. *gwlanen*=*vlannen*, id.

Ir. Gael. *flag*, a blow

W. *flasged*, a vessel made of straw or wickerwork, a basket; Ir. Gael. *fleasg*=*flaski*, rod, wand; prop. osier, a wreath made of twisted rods; *flasgan*, a flask; Arm. *flach*, a wand

W. *blisg*, pods, husks; *plisgyn*, husk, shell; Corn. *blisg*, Arm. *plusk*, id.; Ir. Gael. *plaosg*, pod, husk²

W. *flau*, spreading out; *ffreu*, fluor, fluxus (Dav.); *fflurw*, a diverging, running out

W. *llipa*, flaccid; *llimp*, smooth, sleek. Cf. *Fluellin* from Llewelyn, *flunmery* from llymru

Celtic from its form; probably connected with W. *ffrin*, *ffring*, the brow or edge of a cliff

W. *llipa*, flaccid, limp

Flommack is certainly Celtic, from its verbal suffix; probably connected with Ir. Gael. *blomas*, ostentation. Cf., however, Arm. *flammik*, petit-maitre, pretentieux

¹ As many other words that belong to an early stage of civilisation, *flask* or *flasket* is Celtic. The termination *-et* in nouns belongs to this class of languages, as in *basket*, *bonnet*, etc.; and only by the Irish or Gaelic can the word *flasket* be explained.

² *Blisg* does not seem very nearly related to *fletch*; but I do not know any German or Scandinavian word, of the same meaning, that is nearer in form. *B* in Celtic, as in Sanskrit, easily becomes *f* or *v*, and *g* represents an older *k*. Thus we come to the form *ffisk*, which by a not uncommon change becomes *fletch*. *Hülse* and *skida* are respectively the German and Swedish names for our English *pod*.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Fluff, any downy particles (N.), L.

Flummery, fulsome flattery (N.)

Flurrigigs, useles finery (N.)

Fodge, to make one believe a lie (L.)

Fog, coarse grass (L.)

Footy, small, insignificant (L.)

Frem, lusty, abundant, thriving. A person liberal in a bargain is a *from* customer (N.); *frim*, *frem*, lush, abundant (L.); *frum*, fine, handsome (N.), S.: thick, rank, overgrown (West), H.; A.-S. *freom*, firm, strong

Friddle, to waste time in trifles (N.)

Frow (pron. as snow), to pine, dwindle (N.)

Frump, to invent. "They *frumpt* up a fine story (N.)

Frump, a sour, disagreeable female (N.)

Fryste, new, smart (N.); Germ. *frisch*, fresh, new

Fudge, lying nonsense (L.)

Fullock, a violent rush; to rush, knock, kick (L.)

Fussock, a large, coarse woman (N.); formed, as W. *boglynog*, bossed, from *boglw*m, a boss

Gab, a mouth, loquacity, idle talk (N.), L.; O. N. *gabba*, decipere, deludere (Hald.); to mock (Skeat); Prov. Sw. *gubb*, derision, insult

Gable-poles, slender rods placed outside the roofs of thatched buildings to protect the thatch (N.). *Gable* here is not a fork, but a holdfast

Gad. Cattle are said to have got

CELTIC.

W. *pluf*, feathers, plumage; Lat. *pluma*

W. *llymr*, flummery; used figuratively

W. *fflur*, a bright hue; Arm. *flour*, lustre, brightness; W. *gwisk*, Arm. *gwisk*, dress, clothing

See *Fudge*

See *Fog*

Gael. *fudaidh*, mean, vile, contemptible, trifling; W. *ffictog*, a short tail (?)

W. *ffrwm* (*from*), luxuriant, rank, large; Arm. *fromm*, repletion, swelling (gonflement); *fromma*, to swell out

W. *ffritun*, to trifle, waste time; *ffrityn*, a little, flighty fellow; *ffrid*, a sudden start; Manx, *fryt*, a frivolous person; *fryttag*, rag, shred

W. *ffrau*, flowing, streaming

Arm. *framma* for *frampa* (?), to form or put together; *framm*, assemblage des grosses pièces de bois pour la construction des maisons

W. *from*, fuming, testy, touchy; *ffromyn*, a testy person

W. *ffrost*, pomp, ostentation; Manx, *froash*, pride

See *Fudge*

W. *ffüll*, haste, speed; *ffullio*, to hasten

W. *bost*, a swelling or rising up; Arm. *bos*, *bosen*, the plague, from its boils; Corn. *bōst*, *fōs*, boasting; prim. swelling

Ir. *gab*, mouth; *gabaire*, prater, tattler; Gael. *gob*, beak, mouth: *gabair*, *gobair*, a prating, talking fellow; Manx, *gob*, *cab*, mouth. Allied to Sans. *gabha*, a cleft, slit, opening

Ir. Gael. *gabh*, to take, to hold; W. *gafael*, a hold, grasp, fastening; *cafael*, to hold, enclose

Ir. *gadh*, arrow, dart; Ir. Gael. *gath*.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

the *gad* when they run madly about from being stung by a gad-fly (N. and L.) A.-S. *gād*, point of a weapon. sting ; O. N. *gaddr*, clavus (Hald.)

CELTIC.

a spear, javelin, sting ; Gael. *gad*, twig, withy ; Sans. *gadu*,¹ spear, javelin

The anlaut in Sans. *gadu* shows that *gad* and *gaddr* are borrowed words.

Gaffer, the master of a house, foreman of workmen (N. and L.). Usually it means an old man, a grandfather ; *gotfer* in Wilts

Corn. *coth*, *goth*, W. *coth*, Arm. *coz*, old, old man ; Ir. Gael. *fear*, man

A.-S. *ge-fæder*, god-father (Mahn), a corruption of *gramfer*, grandfather (Skeat).

Gag, to tighten so as to prevent motion, as an over-tight gown (N.)

W. *ceg*, mouth, throat ; *cegio*, to choke (Skeat)

{ *Galls*, vacant places in a crop (L.),
M.

W. *gāl*, a cleared spot ; open, cleared

{ *Gally* (pron. *gauly*), having the hair rubbed off ; applied also to land having patches where the crop has not grown (L.) ; O. N. *galli*, vitium, nævus (mole on the skin)

The change from long *ā* to *au* is a Celtic usage (O'Donovan's *Ir. Gram.*, p. 10).

Gamble, a butcher's staff (N.)

Ir. Gael., W. *cam*, crooked, winding ;

Gambrel, *gambrel*, a crooked or bent stick used by butchers (N. and L.)

W. *pren* (in comp. *bren*), wood

Game-leg, a crooked leg

In Ash's Dictionary the forms are *cambrel* and *cambren*.

Garry-ho, loose, improper language (N.) ; O. N. *gari*, violentia, sævities ; *ho*, clamor opilionum ; only our Eng. *ho ! ho !*

W. *gair*=*gari*, Arm. *ger*, word, saying ; W. *hoer*, sprightly, volatile ; Sans. *gir*, voice, word, speech

Gault, the bubbling motion produced in a liquid by its rapid conversion into vapour, ebullition (N.). S. ; Germ. *wallen*, A.-S. *weallan* ; O. N. *vella*, to well or boil up

Ir. Gael. *gail*, smoke, vapour, steam ; *gaileadh*, evaporating ; *goil*, boiling, ebullition, vapour ; *goilleadh*, boiling ; Manx, *gall* (*galt* ?), vapour

Gauly, a blockhead (L.)

See *Galls*

¹ I refer to Sanskrit here, as in other places, to show that the Irish or Welsh word is not borrowed.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Gaunt, emaciated (L.); Norm. *gant* = *gant*, a thin, pointed stick, a tall and thin man (Skeat)

Gauntly, luxuriant; applied to trees tall and over-spreading (N.)

Gaury, exuberant, quick-growing. Corn too exuberant in the blade is said to be *gaury* (N.); O. N. *gorr*, plenius

Garon, any vessel for lading out liquid (L.), a small tub (M.); var. of gallon (L.)

Gawney, a simpleton (L.)

Geason, sparing, scarce (N.); O. N. *gisinn*, rarus, hiatus (Hald.). It means open, gaping; Prov. Sw. *gisna*, to open from drought

Gig, a winnowing fan (N.)

Giggling, goggling, unsteady, easily shaken (N.); Fr. *gigue*, a dance, a jig; O. N. *geiga*, tremere

Gimlet-eye, an eye with a squint (N.); O. Fr. *gimbelet*, a gimlet

Gimmy, very neat, spruce, nice in person (N.). *Gimp* in Brockett's *Gloss of N. Country Words*. Prov. Sw. *gimmelig*, fair, beautiful, applied to light. Rietz refers to O. N. *gim-steinn*, jewel, and *gimlir*, splendour¹

Gimsoning, ingenious trifling, gim-cracking (N.)

Gird, a twitch, a pang (N.); A.-S. *geard*, *gyrd*; O. H. G. *gerte*, rod, wand

Glauds, hot gleams between showers (N.); Dan. *glöde*, a live coal; Du. *gloed*, glowing heat, flame

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *gann*, *gand*, scarce, scanty, little: *ganlar*, scarcity; Manx, *goan*, scarce, short

Ir. Gael. *gann*=*gant*, strong, stout, thick

W. *gor*, high, large, excessive; generally used as a prefix, as in *gor-uch*, supremacy; Arm. *gour*, superlative; *gorré*, dessus, la partie supérieure; *gorrea*, élever

Ir. Gael. *gann*, a jug; W. *gwn*, a large bowl; Sans. *gañjā*, a drinking vessel

Ir. Gael. *geoin*=*goni*, a fool, simpleton

Ir. *gaisin*, Gael. *gaisean*, a scanty crop; Ir. Gael. *gaise*, flaw, blemish; Gael. *gaiseadh*, blasting, withering

Ir. *gig-rand* (*rand*=nimble), a whirl-igig; *giog-ach* (*gig-ach*), unsettled, moving to and fro; *giogaire*, an uneasy person; W. *gogi*, to shake; *gogwy*, full of motion; *gogr*, a sieve

The root is, I think, the Ir. Gael. *giomh*, a lock of hair, a curl, and the gimlet is so named from the twist or curl at its base; Ir. *gimleid*, a gimlet (borrowed?)

W. *gwymp*, neat, spruce, handsome

See *Gimmy*, Arm. *souna*, to cut, to form

W. *gyrth*, dash, hit, stroke; *gyrthio*, to hit, push, run against; arietare, pulsare (Dav.); *gyr*, drive, onset, thrust; Ir. Gael. *gearr*, to cut, hew, taunt; Manx, *giarey*, to cut, wound

W. *glawdd* (*glaud*), lustre, glow, splendour

¹ The O. N. *gim-steinn* is, I think, from Lat. *gemma* (gem), and the prov. Sw. *gimmelig* is gem-like. The Eng. *gimmy* is for *gimpy*, and the W. *gwymp*, Ir. *giomh*, hue, colour, are connected with Sans. *vimba*, mirror, reflected form, picture; *vimbita*, reflected, pictured, painted. The primary idea is bright, shining.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Glaver, to flatter (L.)
Glawer, flattery (N.); A.-S. *gluvere*,
 a flatterer

Gleeting, a place where the land is
 made moist by water that cannot
 escape (N.); *gleeting springs*,
 "springs that have no free outlet,
 render the earth hollow and fuzzy"
 (Morton), N.; A.-S. *glid*, Low Sax.
glett, slippery

Gleeve, a pole with serrated prongs,
 used for catching eels (N.); Fr.
glaive, a sword

Gob, a small, mucilaginous lump
 (N.); Fr. *gob*. "L'avalla tout de
gob", at one gulp he swallowed it
 (Cotg.); *gobbeau*, piece, morsel

Goddle, to deceive (N.), S.

Gog, a bog (N.)

Goggy, boggy, swampy (N.)

Goggling, unsteady (N.)

Gognire, a quagmire (N.) Cf. *geg*,
gaig, to swing (Warw.), E. D. S.,
 iv, 126

Goggle-shells, large snail-shells (N.)

Goggles, id. (N.)

Gog in *goose-gog*, gooseberry (L.)

Gomeril, a fool (L.)

Goodjers, an exclamation of wonder
 and surprise (N.), S. Cf. *Goodjer*,
 a term for the Devil (Dev.)

"The *gougeres* (demons) shall devour them, flesh and fell (skin),
 Ere they shall make us weep."

Lear, v, 2.

Gound, the vulgar pronunciation of
 gown (N.). Only an archaism.
 The word *gound* means what is
 sewn; an advance from the pri-
 mitive skin

Goury, stupid, sullen (N.); O. N.
gari, violentia, sævitas

Gouty, wet and boggy (N.), S.

Gowl, to open, enlarge, as when a
 button-hole is worn out of shape
 (N.)

Agōri, by a common process, would become *agōli*, and
 by a customary change *gowl*.

CELTIC.

W. *glaf*, smooth, glistening; *glafir*,
 flattery; *glafu*, to flatter

To *gleet* is to make moist; Arm.
gliz, dew (prim. liquid); W. *gw lith*,
 id.; Corn. *gulhy*, to wash. The
 root is Sans. *gal*, to ooze, distil;
galita, liquified. Cf. W. *gw law*
 rain; *gwlyb*, liquid, moist

W. *glaiif*, a bill-hook; falx (Dav.)

W. *gob*, heap, mass; *còb*, tuft

W. *godwyllo*, to deceive slightly (S.)

W. *gogi*, to shake, quiver; Ir. Gael.
gogach, wavering

Ir. Gael. *cochal*, husk, shell; W. *co-*
cos, cockles; *cocw*, round lump.
 See *Cock*

Ir. *camar*, a soft, foolish fellow; *ca-*
maran, an idiot

W. *gygwr*, a grim-looking person;
gwgu, *gygu*, to lower ($y = E. u$)

Ir. *gunn* for *gund*, *gunnadh*, a gown;
 Gael. *gîn*, W. *gun*, gown; W. *gwnio*,
 to stitch, to sew; *gynel*, a close
 gown; Manx, *goon*, gown; Sans.
gouñ, sack; *guna*, string, thread;
gundana, a covering

Ir. *gorach*, foolish, stupid; Gael. *gur-*
rach, a great, clownish fellow

W. *gwst*, moist, wet

W. *agawr*, opening, breach; *agori*, to
 open, break, expand, enlarge. Cf.
 W. *achreth*, trembling, = *creth*, id.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Grab, to seize, catch firm hold of (N.), L.; Sw. *grabba*, to seize. Must be borrowed by Grimm's law

Graves, the sediment of chandlers' tallow (N.)

Grewed, adhered to the pot in boiling. "The milk tastes as if it were *grewed*", a word of similar import with *burnt* to (N.). It means simply burnt. Cf. *grown*, milk burnt in boiling (Linc.)

Griskin, the short bones taken out of a flitch of bacon (N.). "*Gris-kin*, the back bones of a hog broiled on the coals, from the Ir. *grisgin*" (Ash's Dict.); O. N. *gris*, a pig

Grouldy, grumbling, discontented (L.)

Grouse, gravel (L.)

Grout, mortar mixed with small stones, used for filling up interstices of walls

Grudgeons, a sort of bran (L.)

Gubby, knotty, full of small protuberances (N.)

Gudgie, short and thick, as applied to the person² (N.)

Gulsh, ribaldry, silly talk (N.)

Gurry, an inward rumbling of the bowels (L.). Cf. *gyrr*, to purge (Lanc.)

Gyves, sinews of the legs (N.). "Possibly a metaphorical use of the word *gives* (sic), a fetter" (B.). It is the primitive meaning

Huggy, rough and stiff. A *haggy* road. *Haggy* work for the horses (L.) Du. *hakken*, to chop, hew, cleave

Hail, a command to a horse to go from the driver (N.). It means to go to the left hand

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *grab*, to stop, hinder; prin. to seize; *gream*, grip, hold; Sans. *grah*, *grabh* (Ved.),¹ to take, seize hold

It is in the form of flakes. W. *craf*, laminæ; *cräfen*, a flake; Ir. Gael. *sgreab*, scab, crust

Ir. Gael. *greidh* (*dh* silent), to burn; *gris*, fire, heat; W. *greio*, to scorch, to singe; *graid*, heat

Ir. *grisgin*, Gael. *grisgean*, roasted or broiled meat; *gris*, fire, heat

W. *grwyth*, a murmur; *grwythol*, murmuring

W. *gro*, coarse gravel, pebbles; Corn. *groe*, gravel; Arm. *grozel*, *groan*, gravel, coarse sand; W. *grut*, grit, coarse sand

W. *rhuchion*, husks, gurgions (P.); *rhuch*, film, husk (with prosthetic *g*?)

See *Gob*

Ir. Gael. *guga*, a fat fellow; *gug*, an egg; *gugan*, a bud

W. *golch*, lye, urine; *golchion*, slops, dish-water

W. *gyr*, drive, hurry, onset; *gyru*, to drive

W. *gar*=*gar*, sinew, tendon; *gïau*, nerves; *gefyn*, a fetter: Corn. *goi-uen*, nervus (Z. 1102); Mod. Corn. *greyen*, a sinew; Ir. Gael. *geibhiom*, fetters, bondage; O. Ir. *ge-min*, compes (Goid., 75). The root is Sans. *gabh* (W. *gafael*), to grasp, to hold

W. *hagr*, ugly, rough, unseemly

W. *chwith*, left, left-handed

¹ Whenever there is an accordance of Sanskrit and Celtic, the latter is invariably related to the older forms of Sanskrit.

² Hence the Fr. *goujon*, Eng. *gudgion*, the fish so called.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Harry, a jeering exclamation. When a navigator (labourer) is overladen, and cannot wheel his barrow along, his fellow-workmen cry *harry! harry!* (N.). Fr. *harau*, *hari*, cri, clameur pour implorer du secours; O. H. G. *haren*, to give a loud outcry

Harum, slovenly, untidy (N.)

Hassock, tuft of coarse grass growing on wet lands (N., L.)

Haume, to lounge about (L.). Cf. *hawming*, forming inelegant attitudes (Linc.); curvetting (Leeds)

Huunty, playful without being vicious, applied to cattle (N.); O. Sw. *ant*, *andlt*, quickness, haste

Hawk, a board on which a plasterer or mason keeps his mortar (N.)

Hazzle, *azzle*, to dry slightly (L.); *hazle*, to dry at top (Forby)

Hike, to move suddenly or hastily (N.); to gore (L.); O. N. *hika*, *cedere*, *recedere*

Hingy, said of beer that is at work or fermenting (N.); Du. *hinken*, to halt, go lame

Hock, a shock of hair (L.); A.-S. *seacga*, brushy hair, branches of trees, rough, shaggy

Hog, a year old sheep (L.); Norm. Fr. *hogetz*, young wether sheep (Kelham). Not a French word

Hommocks, large feet and legs (N.); Du. *homp*, hump, heap The form in -oc is Celtic. Cf. *houss*, large, coarse feet (E.)

Hoop. In the game of hide and seek the hiding child cries *hoop* as a signal to begin the search (N.)

Hoppet, a small oval basket for the food of labourers (L.); Du. *hoep*, a hoop

Horse-blob, the marsh-marigold (N.)

CELTIC.

W. *huro*, an interjection expressing contempt or a slight; Arm. *harao*, cri tumultueux pour se moquer de quelqu'un. Probably a later form of the Irish *sar*, contempt, disdain. Cf. Sans. *hawe*, alas!

W. *garw*, rough, coarse; *garwen*, a rough female; Ir. Gael. *garbh*, rough; Manx, *garroo*, rough, rugged

W. *hesg*=*hasgi*, rushes, sedge; *hesor* for *hesgor*, a hassock (in churches); Ir. Gael. *seasg*, sedge

W. *camu*, to curve, wind, bend, make a stride; Ir. Gael., W. *cam*, curved, winding

W. *hawntus*, animated, brisk; *hawnt*, alacrity, eagerness

W. *hawg*=*hawc*, a box, scuttle, hod

Ir. Gael. *as*, to kindle a fire; Manx, *as*, fire; Ir. *adhair*, fire; Sans. *ush*, to burn; *ushnu*, hot

W. *hicio*, to snap catch suddenly, to make a sudden jerk

W. *heini*, briskness; brisk, lively. *Heini* is probably for *heinig*. Ir. Gael. *ing*, a stir, a move, force; Sans. *ing*, to move to and fro

W. *sioch*, bushy hair

Ir. Gael. *og*, young, a youth; *oige*, a young woman; *oigeach*, a young colt; Manx, *oigan*, a youth; W. *hogen*, a young woman

W. *gomach*, a shank or leg; Ir. *cos*, foot, leg; W. *coes*, leg

W. *hwp*, effort, try; *hwp!* make an effort, try

W. *hōb*, a wooden vessel holding a peck in Glamorganshire; *hob*, *hob-aid*, modius (Dav.)

I am inclined to think that *horse*¹ is

¹ Cf. *horse*, a reed put into a barrel to draw off the liquor; W. *corsen*, a reed.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Hose, the sheath of corn (L.), M.
Housings (prop. *housing*), high leather, horse-collars; formerly used as a cover (L.)
Hougin, a covering attached to a horse's collar (N.), S.

Hor, to fret, to harass. "She does *hoc* me uncommon" (N.)

Hox shows that the verbal form in Northamptonshire was *hocas*. Cf. Lanc. *lammās*, to run.

Hub, nave of a wheel (N.)
Hubby, lumpy, knotty (N.); Du. *homp*, hump; Prov. Sw. *hop*, heap, quantity
Huff, to puff up, to swell (N.)

Huff, to scold, to tell any one of his faults in low, abusive language (N.)

Hundy, to injure with the horns (N., S.); O. N. *gumm*, battle

CELTIC.

here a mutation of the W. *cors*, marsh, bog; Corn. *cors*, Arm. *kors*, bog, bog-plant

W. *hwsan*, a covering; Arm. *kos*, enveloppe de certains legumes; Sans. *kos'a*, covering, case, sheath

A variation of *housing* (covering), unless from W. *huch*, thin cover, film; *hūg*, tunic, cloak; *hugyn*, a little cloak or covering

W. *hogi*, to whet, to irritate; Arm. *hega*, to irritate, provoke

W. *huff*, a lump; *hufan*, a rising over; *hufanu*, to rise over; *hufen*, cream, top of milk; *hufio*, to mantle, overtop

See *Hub*

W. *ufft*, slight, scorn; *ufftio*, to cry shame, to upbraid

Ir. Gael. *guin*=*guni*, points, darts; *guinim*, I wound, sting, stab; *gun-ta*, wounded; *guinneach*, sharp-pointed. The last word points to a primitive *gund* or *gunt*. Cf. Sans. *han* for *ghan*, to strike, wound

Some forms of Sans. *han* are from *ghan*, and some from *ghat*. The prim. form was then *ghant*; hence *ghund*, and by the Welsh verbal formative, *u*=Eng. *i*, *ghundy* and *hundy*.

Hurburr, the burdock (L.)

Hurchin, hedgehog (N.); Lat. *erinauceus*, id.

Hurds, tow (L.); gen. *hards*, explained by Halliwell as "coarse flax, the refuse of flax or hemp"

Inkling, a slight desire (N.); *inkle*, to long for, desire (Cleveland)

Jabber, confused, idle talk (N.)

W. *hor* in *hor-en*, a fat woman; *hwrwg*, a lump; *bâr*, bunch, tuft; Ir. Gael. *barr*, head, bunch, knob, something large and round

Ir. *uirchin* (*urchin*), a pig; Arm. *heureuchin*, a hedgehog

W. *carth*, refuse, off-scouring, tow, oakum

W. *ainc*, desire, craving; *aviditas*, desiderium (Dav.), with the Celtic suffix *-al*

See *Gab*

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Jagg, a large bundle of briars used as a "clodding harrow" (L.)

Jog, a small cartload (N.); gen. *jag*

Jannock, a buttress or support for a wall (N.)

Jerking, fidgeting, romping (N.)

The same as *gird*, to strike, from A.-S. *gyrd*, a rod (Skeat).

Jigling, *jogling*, unsteady, easily shaken (N.)

Job, to thrust quickly a sharp-pointed instrument into anything (N.); to peck (N.)

Jobbet, a small load (L.)

Jonnick, liberal, kind, hospitable. "I went to see him, and he was quite *jonnick*" (N.)

Jorum, *joram*, a brimming dose of liquor (L.)

Jowl, to push, knock with force (N.)
Cf. *joll*, the beak of a bird (Norf.); to peck (Lanc.)

Jubs, the lower course of the great oolite (N.); Prov. Sw. *kubb*, a short piece cut from the stock of a tree
Kabes, chilblains (N.); a var. of *kibes*

Kailey, *kealey*, a term for red, stony land (N.); *keal*, sand or rock (N.);¹ Cf. *kail*, to throw stones (Suff.); Fr. *caillou*, flint-stone, pebble

Kecklock, wild mustard (L.), H.; *kecks*, *kex*, the dry stock of the hemlock or other umbelliferous plants; the plants themselves (N. and L.); Fr. *ciguë*, hemlock, *kex* (Cotg.)

Keel, ruddle for sheep (L., N.)

CELTIC.

W. *sawch*, heap, pile. *Sawch* is = *sāg*, which becomes *shāg* and *jāg*, shortened into *jag*

Gael. *dainn*, a rampart (McAlpine), with -*oc*, the Celtic suffix of smallness; *di*, and sometimes *da=j*; Gael. *diubhal*, pronounced *juval*; or Ir. Gael. *daingneach*, a bulwark

W. *tere*, a jerk, a jolt; *tercu*, to jerk. Cf. Manx, *cheh*, hot, for *teah*

See *Gigling*.

Ir. Gael. *gob*, a bird's bill or beak; W. *gwp*, id.; *cobio*, to strike

W. *gob*, a heap, a pile. The termination -*et* (in Welsh -*aid*) is a Celtic form

Ir. Gael. *geanach*, pleasant, in a pleasant humour, kind

W. *gorm*, a plenum; *gor*, great, extreme, high

Manx, *jolg*, thorn, prong; *coll*, *goll*, sharp point, sting; Ir. Gael. *colg*, sting, prickle; W., Corn. *col*, a sharp point, sting, awn

W. *gob*, lump, heap; Ir. Gael. *caob*, a lump = *caba* or *coba*; Manx. *ceab*, a lump; Sans. *kap-āla*, head, skull

W. *gibws*, commonly *y gibi* (*cibi*), a kibe, kibed heels (Rich.), *cibwst*, chilblains, from *cib*, vessel, shell, husk (a round form), and *gwst*, a watery humour

O. W. *caill*, a stone; Arm. *kell*, testicle, prim. a stone (r. *cal*, hard); *kall*, *kalch*, stone, testicle

W. *cecys*, plants with hollow stems; in some places hemlock; *cegid*, hemlock; *llys* for *llych*, plant, herb

Ir. Gael. *cil*, ruddle, red ochre

¹ "Whether they are pieces or shreds of the limestone, or the ragg, or of our ordinary sandstone, they have all the name of *keale*." (Morton.)

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Kell, membrane covering the omentum of a slaughtered animal (N., L.). Sometimes *caul*

Keller, order, condition, good case (N.)

Keys, the seed-vessels of the ash (N., L.)

Kid, a bundle or fagot of dry thorns (N.)

Kidnunk, *kiddenunk*. "If in a cap or bonnet the ribbon is oddly or irregularly placed, one part projecting before another, it is said to stand up in *kidnunks*" (N.)

Kids, pods of beans and peas

Kill, kiln (N.), S.

Kimble, to humble. "He was very much *kimbled*" (N.)

Kimple, to flinch from, to hesitate. "Come, don't *kimple*¹ at your work" (N.)

Kimmel, *kimble*, a washing tub (L.)

Knack, to be more fortunate than another. If one boy has a piece of plum-cake, and another has none, he says, "*I knack* you" (N.). Cf. Lancashire phrase, "That beats me (surpasses me)"

Knoggings, small refuse stones used in masonry for the inside of a wall (N.); Germ. *knocken*, knot, bunch, a borrowed word (see Skeat, s. v. *knoll*)

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *ceal* (*cela*), a covering; W. *celu*, to cover, to hide; *caul*, a calf's maw

Ir. Gael. *cail*=*cel*, condition, state; -*dar* as a suffix (in Welsh *der*) answers to Eng. -ness in goodness

W. *cae* inclosure

W. *cedys*, bundles of wood, fagots; Sans. *chiti*, layer or pile of wood

W. *cyd*, denoting union; *cwec* (*knook*), lump, knob

W. *cydyn*, a little bag or pouch; *cwd*, *cod*, bag, pod, etc.

W. *cylyn*, a kiln; *cil*, a recess

Probably from W. *camu*, to curve, bend, wind. Cf. *ceimwch* (lobster), from *cam*; Eng. *kim-kani*, crookedly

W. *cwman*, a tub (*cymanell*, a little tub); Ir. *cuman*, a dish; Gael. *cuman*, a milk-pail

Ir. Gael. *cnag* for *cnac*, to beat, strike; s., a knob, a knock; W. *cnocio*, to beat, to rap (see Skeat, s. v. *knock*)

W. *cnec*, bunch, hump, lump; Ir. Gael. *cnag*, a knob; Arm. *cneach*, hillock

¹ The word *cam* was primarily *camb* (*camp*), as the Sans. *kamba* (shell, ring) shows; and *camb* or *camp*, with the Celtic verbal suffix -*al*, would become *campal*, varied into *kimple*.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. II, NO. VI.

APRIL 1885.

THE CELTIC ELEMENT IN THE DIALECTIC WORDS OF THE COUNTIES OF NORTH-AMPTON AND LEICESTER.

(Continued from p. 32.)

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Lace, to beat (N.)

Lowk, to beat, to thrash (N.)

Lag, to loiter, to flag (N.); Sans. *laghu*, weak, mean; Prov. Sw. *lakk*, loose, limp

Lair, corn which is beaten down in one direction is said to be *laired* (N.)

Lash, juicy, rank (N.), S.; *lush*, id. (N.), S.

Lathy, thin, slender, as a lath of wood (N.); Du. *lat*, Germ. *latte*, lath

Lawn, *laund*, an open space in a chase or forest (N.); Fr. *lande*, a wide, untilled plain; Germ. *land*

CELTIC.

W. *llachio*, to beat; *llach*, blade, stroke; Corn. *lace*, *lak*, to slap, to cudgel

W. *llag*, Corn. *lac*, loose, sluggish; W. *llacau*, to become loose, to droop; Corn. *lacca*, to faint; Arm. *lug*, slow, lazy; Ir. Gael. *lag*, Manx, *lhag*, slack, loose

Ir. Gael. *lâr*, the ground; Manx, *laare*, ground, floor; W. *llawr*, Corn. *ler*, floor, ground, earth

Ir. Gael. *lua*, water; O. Ir. *lus*, gl. *ibhe*, drink, liquid (O. Ir. *Gl.*, 101); Ir. Gael. *luis*, drink; *lusach*, drinker

W. *llath*, rod, wand; Arm. *laz*, perche, long baton, gaule; Ir. *ladhar*, fork, prong; Sans. *latâ*, branch¹

W. *llan*, enclosure; *llawnt*, smooth, rising hill, lawn; Ir. Gael. *lann* for *land*, enclosure, house, church; Corn. *lawn*, clear, open; W. *llaned*, of a level and open surface; Arm. *lanou*, waste, level ground

The diphthongal sound which the vowel has taken in *lawn* is a Celtic usage. “A, when long, sounds like

¹ The Sans. *latâ* means also a slender, graceful woman.

a in the English words *call, fall*." (O'Don., *Ir. Gram.*, p. 8.)

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Leam, to drop or leap from the hull, as a ripe filbert or nut (N.), L.

Leam, a drain or water-course in the fenny districts (N.), S.

Leech, the cuticle or *bark* of mutton or beef which remains on the back or loins of an animal after it is skinned¹ (N.)

Leuf, the palm of the hand (N.), "a very old word" (Baker); O. N. *lumma*, magna et adunca manus

Lick, to beat (N.)

Lowk, id. (L.)

Limb, a virago, a termagant (N.)

Limp, flimsy of texture, as unstarched linen, or that has lost its stiffness (N.); O. N. *limpiaz*, deficere; *limpa*, limpness, weakness (Skeat). Not in Halderson's or Egillson's Dictionary

Listen, to meditate. "What are you listening on?" (N.)

Lob, to hang down, to droop (N.); *looving*, roving idly about (N.)

Loos! *loo*! *loo*! a reiterated exclamation used to excite dogs to fight, or to urge greyhounds to the pursuit of a hare (N.); commonly *Eloo*! the hunter's cry

Looby, an awkward, clownish fellow (N.)

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *leim*, a leap, a spring; Manx, *lheim*, id.; W. *llam*, Corn. *lam*, a leap, a bound; in Corn. a slip, sliding

Ir. Gael. *lo, lua*, water; *leann*, liquid; *lean, leana*, a swampy meadow

W. *llych*, a covering; *llêch*, a covert; *llech*, a flat surface, a flat stone; *llechfa*, lurking-place, covert; Ir. *leac*, a flat stone, a flake; to flay; Arm. *leach, liach*, a stone; Sans. *lekhaṇa*, the bark of a plant

W. *llaw*, the hand, for *llav*; Corn. *luef, luf*; Arm. *luv, lao*; Ir. Gael. *lamh*; Manx, *laue*, id. Probably connected with Sans. *labh*, to take hold of; Gr. λαμβάνω. See Fick³, i, 192

See *Lack*

W. *llym*, sharp, keen, severe; *llimin*, of a sharp or keen quality; Arm. *lemm* (for *lemb*?), sharp, keen, cutting

O. W. *llimp*, soft, smooth; W. *llipa, llibin*, soft, flaccid; *lleipr*, flaccid; Ir. Gael. *liomh*, to smooth; Ir. *limbron*, smooth; Sans. *lamb*, to fall, lie; *lamba*, hanging

Ir. *liseadh*, thinking, imagining; *lisim*, I think of, imagine; Sans. *las*, to do anything scientifically or skilfully (?)

Ir. Gael. *lúb*, to bend, bow down, incline, curve

W. *elu*, to go, to move; *elwch*, go ye! Arm. *elô*, a kind of poplar with very mobile leaves

W. *llob*, a dull fellow, blockhead

¹ It is a common direction of a butcher to his boy, when skinning a beast, "Take care you don't spoil the *leech*." The primary meaning seems to be that of covering. "En Haut Leon", says Pelletier, "on donne ce nom (*leach*) à certaines grandes pierres plates, un peu élevées de terre, sous lesquelles on peut être à couvert." Cf. Sans. *lip* (for *lik*?), to cover, spread over.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Lush, strong drink (L.); *lushy*, rather tipsy, fresh (N.)

Mackled, spotted (N.); Lat. *macula*, Fr. *macule*

Macky, neat, spruce, smart. "He's quite a *macky* little man (N.); Du. *mak*, tame, gentle

Mag, a penny (N.); *meg*, id. (Leeds); Fr. *muhon*, cuivre, medaille de cuivre (Roq.)

Mag, to prate, to chatter (N.); *magging*, disputing (N.), S.; Fr. *moquer*, to deride

Mammered, perplexed, confused (N.), S.

Mammock, to cut anything wastefully into small pieces (N.)

Maunder, to mutter, to grumble (N.); *mant*, to stammer, to stutter (Lanc.)

Maungin, the same meaning as *maunder*; O. N. *mögla*, murmurare

Metheglin, honey beer, made after the pure honey is extracted from the last crushing of the comb (N.), L.

Midgerum, fat, fat of the intestines (L.);¹ *midgerum* (Lanc.). Halliwell has *midgerim*. Cf. W. *rhim*, *rhimp*, rim, edge, limit

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *luis*=*lusi*, drink, liquid; O. Ir. *lus*, gl. *ibhe*, drink (O. Ir. Gl., 101); Ir. Gael. *lo*, *lua*, water; *laith*, liquid, milk, ale, strong drink

W. *macl*, *magl*, a spot, macula (Dav.); apparently in both senses, spot or mesh, for *magl* means a portion of land, as we say a spot of earth; Ir. *masla*, a spot, for *macla* (?) (Foley)

Ir. Gael. *mac*, clear, bright; Gael. *macabh*, a fair youth, an accomplished person; Sans. *makha*, cheerful, lively (Ved.)

Gael. *meachainn*=*mach-in*, a half-penny, gratuity to a servant, abatement of rent; Ir. *meachain*, an abatement; *meacan*=*mac-in*, hire, wages, reward; prim. money (?); Ir. Gael. *umha*, for *umhag* (?), copper. Cf. Sans. *ambaka*, id.

Ir. Gael. *mag*, to scoff, deride, jeer; Ir. *magar*, a word; *macha*, scold, termagant; Sans. *man'h*, to speak

Ir. Gael. *maoim*=*mami*, fear, alarm, surprise; *maom*, fear, terror; Manx, *moandagh*, dull, faltering; Sans. *manda*, id.

W. *man*, small, petty, fine; Ir. Gael. *min*, small; Manx, *minnig*, a pinch, a crumb; with the Celtic verbal suffix, *-oc* or *-och*

W. *mant*, jaw, mouth; *mantai* for *mantair*, a mumblor; Ir. *mant*, the gum; *muntaire*, a lisper; *mantach*, lisping, mumbling; Gael. *mand*, a lisp, a stammer; *mantair*, stammerer; Manx, *moandagh*, to lisp, to stammer

W. *muengial*, to mutter, to murmur

W. *meddyglyn*, hydromel, a medicinal drink, from *meddyg*, physician; Lat. *medicus*, and *llyn*, prim. liquid

Ir. Gael. *meadhon*, middle, centre; *ramh-ar*, fat, gross, thick

¹ In the North the form is *mugerom*, from W. *móch*; Ir. Gael. *muc*, a pig, and *ramh-ar*, fat. *Midgerum* may be only a variation of *mugerom*.

- Miff*, offence, a slight fit of ill humour or peevishness (N.), L.; Prov. Germ. *muff*, sulky; *muffen*, to be sulky (Mahn)
- Mimicking*, sickly, weakly (N.) See *Mammock*
- Minikin*, small, delicate (N.)
- Mimocking*, affecting much delicacy, aping fine manners (N.)
- Moil*, to labour, to toil wearisomely (N.) Ir. Gael. *miabhan* (*miv*), ill humour, a megrim
- Ir. Gael. *maol*; Manx, *meyl*, a servant; Arm. *mael*, servant d'armes; W. *mael*, work. Cf. Ir. Gael. *modh*, *mogh*, slave, labourer, which, with -*al*, become *modhal*, *moghal*, to act as a slave; a vowel-flanked *d* or *g* being often silent in Celtic, *g* being represented by *i*

From O. Fr. *moiller*, to wet, to moisten: the original meaning was to soften. (Skeat.)

- Mommed*, puzzled, perplexed, bewildered. "He was so *mommed* he couldn't speak" (N.), frightened (?) See *Mammered*
- Mop*, a fair at which servants are hired (N.), L.; commonly a broom¹ Gael. *mob*, anything rough, as tuft, mop, mob, disorder; *mobag*, a rough-haired girl; *mobainn*, to handle roughly; W. *mapwl*, a mop; Ir. *moipal*, id.; Gael. *moibeal*, a broom
- Mopus*, money. "Have you got any *mopuses*?" (N.) In Lincolnshire *mawpuses* From *mag* (*q. v.*), a penny, which with the case-form becomes *māgas*, whence, by a regular Celtic variation, *māpas*, and afterwards *maupas* and *mopus*

For the change from a primitive *c* (*k*) to *p*, see Kuhn's *Zeits*, viii, 35; for that of *ā* into *au* or *o*, see Zeuss², 17, and O'Donovan's *Ir. Gram.*, 8. The ancient Britons had coined money in gold, silver, brass, and tin. Of this last form we have a reminiscence in the slang phrase, "How are you off for *tin*?" See Evans, *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 123.

- Mort*, a great quantity or number (N.), L.; O. N. *margr*, multus W. *mawr*, *mor*; Ir. Gael. *mór*, great, large, W.; W. *mawredd*, greatness; Ir. *moradh*, augmentation; Sans. *mahas*, greatness, abundance
- Moses*. To say *moses* is to make a matrimonial offer (N.) W. *maws*=*mōs*, pleasure, delight, pleasant, sweet; *mawsi*, to be sweet, give pleasure

¹ As meaning a broom, probably from O. Fr. *nappe*, napkin (Skeat).

ANGLO-CELTIC.

CELTIC.

<i>Mozy</i> , shaggy, covered with hair (N.), L.	Ir. Gael. <i>mosach</i> , rough, bristly
<i>Mozy</i> , tainted, musty, beginning to decay (L.)	W. <i>mws</i> , stinking, rank; Arm. <i>moues</i> , humide, un peu mouillé
<i>Mudgins</i> , the fat about the intestines of a pig (L.)	Ir. Gael. <i>muc</i> , W. <i>moch</i> , a pig; <i>cen</i> , <i>cin</i> (in comp. <i>gin</i>), a skin, a surface; Ir. Gael. (<i>s</i>) <i>gann</i> , a membrane

The *d* in *mudgins* seems only to strengthen the *g*, as we have *judge* from Fr. *juge*; but if it be organic, cf. Ir. *meath*, Sans. *mēda*, fat. In this case, however, it is difficult to account for the change of vowel. The final *s* denotes probably a case-form, *-ginis*.

<i>Mug</i> , the face. <i>Ugly-mug</i> is a common nick-name (L.)	Ir. <i>muig</i> (<i>mugi</i>), a surly face; Gael. (<i>s</i>) <i>muig</i> , a snout, (in derision) face; Sans. <i>mukha</i> , face
<i>Mug</i> , a cup for liquor (N.); Sw. <i>mugg</i> , a mug (Skeat). Not in Widegren or Dähnert	Ir. <i>mugan</i> , a mug; <i>mucog</i> , a cup, a hip (berry): Ir. <i>mogal</i> , <i>mogul</i> , a globe, a husk
<i>Muggy</i> , damp with warmth, hazy (N.); O. N. <i>mugga</i> , caligo pluvia v. <i>nivalis</i>	W. <i>mwci</i> , fog; <i>mwg</i> , smoke; <i>mwylg</i> , sultry, tepid; Ir. <i>much</i> , smoke
<i>Muggy</i> , the white-throat, <i>Motacilla sylvia</i> (N.)	W. <i>much</i> , gloom; <i>muchiad</i> , darkening, blackening; <i>mwg</i> , Arm. <i>mōged</i> , smoke

Its general colour is a rusty gray with blackish wings.

<i>Mull</i> , to rub, to grind, as paint (L.); O. N. <i>mylia</i> , to bruise	W. <i>malu</i> , Arm. <i>mala</i> , to bruise, to grind
<i>Mullock</i> , dirt, rubbish, refuse, sweepings (N.); Du. <i>mollem</i> , <i>molm</i> , mouldering stuff	W. <i>mwluwch</i> , <i>mwlog</i> (<i>moolog</i>), refuse, sweepings, filth; <i>mwel</i> , chaff, refuse; Ir. Gael. <i>moll</i> , dust, refuse; <i>mollach</i> , rough, ragged; <i>muilleach</i> = <i>mullec</i> , a puddle
<i>Mundle</i> , a wooden instrument used for washing potatoes, etc. (L.)	Primarily a mining term; W. <i>mwndill</i> , a ladle, a stirrer; from <i>mwyn</i> , ore, and <i>dilu</i> , to work
<i>Mungel</i> , to murmur (L.); O. N. <i>mögla</i> , to murmur	W. <i>mwngial</i> , to murmur
<i>Mungy</i> , sultry, hot	See <i>Muggy</i>
<i>Muntin</i> , the stone mullion of a window (N.)	W. <i>maen</i> = <i>mani</i> , stone, and <i>tyn</i> , stretched (?)

Prof. Skeat connects *mullion* with *mununion*, still used in Dorset, and the latter with Fr. *moignon*, a stump, the blunt end of a thing; but this will not explain the word *muntin*. The change of short *a* to *u* is common in Sanskrit and Celtic.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Mapped, crowded, inconvenienced for want of room (N.)

Musk. To send pigs to *musk* is to send them to pick up stray corn after harvest (N.) Prim. it meant to send them to the wood to pick up acorns; A.-S. *mæste*, food, acorns

Nab, the head (N.); *nob*, id. (N.); *nobby*, a lump of anything (N.); Du. *knop*, O. N. *knapp*, knob, globulus

Nackling, striking one hard substance against another (N.); A.-S. *cnucian*, to knock. "Borrowed from Celtic." (Skeat)

Nan, what did you say? (N.), S.

Naunt, to bridle up (L.)

Nauntle, to hold yourself erect (N.)

Natty, spruce, smart, neat (N.)

Nittle, neat, handsome (L.); Prov. Sw. *nytli*, pleasant, savoury, useful, from *nyota*, to be of use; Fr. *net*

Neddy, a simpleton (N.); sometimes *noddy*, Fr. *naudin*, a simpleton

Newk, corner, angle (N.); O. N. *hnocki*, a hook

Nick! *Nick!* the cry of a boy when obliged to leave a game² (N.)

Nickled, beaten down, as corn by a violent wind (N.)

Nimn, *nim*, to fidget. "Doont ye *nim* soo"; used of one playing the Devil's tattoo, tapping his foot, or swinging one leg over the other (L.)

Noggin, a short, thick lump (N.); a small drinking horn (N.); a small drinking vessel (L.); Germ. *knock-en*, knot, bunch

Nor, than (N.)

Nub, a knob (N.)

Nubbin,³ the stump or stock of a tree

CELTIC.

See *Mop*

W., Corn. *mes*, acorns, food; Ir. Gael. *measg*=*masgi*, an acorn; *meas*, tree-fruit, especially acorns; Arm. *mesa*, gardier les bestiaux au pâturage; rather, to feed them

W., Ir., *cnap*, knob, boss, a round thing; Ir. *cnaiþin*, a lump of anything

Ir. *cnag*, Gael. *cnac*, to knock, crash; W. *cnoc*, a blow; *cnocellu*, to tap, to peck

W. *nan*, what now? Gael. *nann*, an interrogative particle¹

W. *nawni*, to raise or hold up; *uniawni*, to straighten

W. *nith*, clean, pure; Arm. *neat*=*nati*, neat, comely (net, propre); Lat. *nitidus*

Ir. Gael. *naoidhe*, babe, infant (?)

Ir. Gael. *niuc*=*nuki*, a corner

W. *nycha!* Lo! behold!

W. *enic*, a rap, a blow; *enicell*, a striker. See *Nackling*

W. *nwyff*=*nem*, vivacity, animal spirits; *meiŷfo*, to grow lively or wanton; Arm. *ninva*, chagriner, s'inquieter, i.e., to be restless or uneasy

W. *cnwc*, lump, knob, boss; *cnycyn*, pron. *cnucyn*, a knob; Ir. Gael. *noigeán*, *noigin*=*nogin*, a mug, a small cup: hence *nugget*, which has a Celtic suffix

O. W. *nor*, than; Arm. *na* for *nar*

W. *cnwb*, knob [*cnbybn*, pron. *cnubin*, a single knob]; Ir. Gael. *cnap*,

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, April 1881, p. 96.

² A more common form is *nix*, but *nick* is nearer the W. *nycha*. The player calls upon his adversary to take notice that he is obliged to leave the game for a time. For *nix*, see *Arch. Camb.*, Jan. 1883, p. 11. Miss Baker thinks that St. Nicholas is appealed to, as he is the patron saint of boys.

³ The form, *nubb-in*, is Celtic. It means a single lump. Cf. W. *hesq*.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

after it has been cut down (L.);
Germ. *knopf*, knob, button, head;
Dan. *knop*, small ball, boss; Sw.
knubb, a short block

Nuddle, to nestle, to fondle (N.);
Lat. *nidus*, nest

Nunting, curtailed in dimensions, so
as to have an appearance of scanti-
ness and meanness (N.); Prov.
Sw. *nutta*, a little maid

af,² a fool, a blockhead (L.), a
clownish rustic (Sal.); also *auf* in
med. Eng.; A.-S. *ælf*, fairy, elf
(Skeat)

Offling, a feeble, shuffling gait (N.);
Du. *hobbelen*, to toss on the water,
to stutter (Skeat)

Omy, mellow, applied to land (N.)

Otchil,³ hole, lurking-place

Pack, heap, quantity, number. A
genuine Celtic word. The Dan.
packe, Germ. *pack*, are borrowed

Pad, a fox's foot, sporting term
(N.), *v.* to travel on foot (N.);
Lat. *pes* (*peds*), foot

Pads, *peds*, open panniers (N.)

CELTIC.

knob, boss; *cnapan*, a small knob,
hillock; W. *cnapan*, a round mass
or knob

W. *nyth*, Corn. *noth*, Arm. *nyth*, Ir.
nead, a nest; W. *nythu*, to form a
nest, to nestle [*nythal*, pron. *nu-
thal*, to nestle]; Sans. *nīda*, nest,
lair¹

Ir. *nainan*, a dwarf (?); Lat. *nanus*

W. *of*, Ir. Gael. *omh* (*of*), raw, rude;
am, *amh* (pron. *āv*), fool, simple-
ton; Manx, *aw* (*w*), raw; *awane*,
a silly fellow

W. *hobelu*, to hobble, to move as a
bird, subsultare (Dav.); *hobel*, a
bird

Ir. Gael. *omh*, *amh*, raw, unsodden;
prim. moist, soft; W. *of*, raw; *of-
aidd* for *omaid*, crumbling; *of-
awd*, mouldering

W. *achel*, hole, hiding-place

Ir. Gael. *pac*, *paca*, pack, a mob;
Arm. *pak*, assemblage of things;
paka, to pack, also to seize; Sans.
pas', to bind; *paksh*, to seize, take
a part; *paksha*, side, troop, num-
ber of adherents

Ir. *patu*, W. *ped*, foot; Sans. *pad*,
foot

Ir. *pata*, a vessel; *padhal*, pail, ewer;
Sans. *patra*, vessel, jar; *puta*,
cup, vessel

sedge; *hesgen*, a single rush; *caws*, cheese; *cosyn*, a single cheese; *plant*,
children; *plenty*, a child.

¹ The Sanskrit *nīda* is probably for *nīsta*=*nī sta*, for *stha*, to dwell. The
W. *nyth* represents, then, an older *nīsta*, which became *nīta*; and the
vowel-flanked *t* becoming aspirated, *nytha*, *nyth*. The retention of the
primitive *t* is an argument for the Aryan, not Roman, origin of the W.
nyth; but the *y* must have changed to the *u* sound before the Saxon in-
vasion.

² The changeling supposed to be left by fairies was puny and sickly;
but in Lancashire and Shropshire the *oaf* was a large, heavy, coarse man,
a "clownish rustic" in the language of Miss Jackson. He was certainly
stupid, but clownishness was his chief feature. In *The Slang Dictionary*
(1874) an *oaf* is said to be "a lumbering, awkward fellow". This describes
the Lancashire, and I presume the Leicestershire, *oaf*.

³ I find that this word is used in Nottinghamshire, a neighbouring
county. It belongs, therefore, only presumably to Northamptonshire.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Paddle, a plough-spud to clean the plough (N.); Lat. *spatula*

Paid, beat. "I've *paid* him well" (N.)

Pannel, a pad with a ridge before and behind to carry calves (N.); Fr. *panneau*, a pannel; O. Fr. *pannel*

Pattikeys, the seed-vessels of the ash (N.)

{ *Peak*, *peaking*, weak, languid, nipped, sharp-featured (N.)
{ *Piked*, pointed, as a *piked* stick (N.); Fr. *pic*, a peak

Peark, said to be a var. of *peart*; but *peark* has more reference to form, and *peart* to speech, though not exclusively. To *perk* oneself up is to adorn (H.)

Peart, lively, brisk, impudent (L.)

Peck, to throw, to vomit (L.)

Peggens, children's teeth (N.)

{ *Pelt*, the skin of a slaughtered animal, esp. a sheep's skin (N.)
{ *Pitch*, a flannel wrapper; formerly a mantle made of skins (N.)

Pendle-stone, a name given by quarrymen to the upper course in a stone-pit (N.)

Pevy, to pelt. "He *pevy'd* him well" (N.)

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *spadal*, a plough-staff; *spad*, a flap; W. *yspawd*, a blade; *yspoddol*, spattle

W. *pwyo*=*p̄eo*, to beat, to bang

W. *pannel*, a thick matting of straw, cushion of a pack-saddle; *pan*, down, fur; Arm. *pannel*, a cushion

W. *pitw*, small; *cae*, inclosure

W. *pig* (*pic*), a sharp point; Arm. *pik*, id.; Ir. Gael. *peac*, any sharp-pointed thing, a long tail

W. *perc*, trim, neat, compact; Arm. *pergen*, propre, net, pur, poli; W. *per*, sweet, pleasant

W. *pert*, smart, saucy, pert; *berth*, fair, neat; Arm. *pūt* for *purt*, sharp, biting

W. *picio*, to cast, to throw

W. *pegwn*, pin, spindle; *pegor*, peg, pivot; W. *pig*, Corn. *peg*, sharp point, prick

Ir. Gael. *peall* (for *pelta*?), skin, hide; Lat. *pellis*¹

W. *pen*, head, top, summit; *lle*, place; *penlle*, the top-place, summit

W. *passio*, to bang, to buffet

The W. *passio* seems to be connected with the curious Northamptonshire word *peps*, to throw at, or rather to beat down, to cause to fall. A market-woman said, "I was obliged to get the plums before they were ripe, the boys *peps'd* 'em down so." A Greek scholar will be reminded of Gr. *πῆπτω*, which Fick corrects with Sans. *pat*, to fall, descend. Cf. Sans. *pitsat* for *piptsat*, a desiderative form, but meaning "habitually falling down".

Phillip, the sparrow, *Fringilla domesticus* (N.)

Pick, to throw, to cast (N.), L. See *Peck*

Arm. *filip*, passercau

W. *picio*, to throw, to fling

¹ The Latin *pellis* shows that the Prov. Sw. *pels*, skin, must be borrowed.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Pick, a sharp point, a prong (N.)
Picken, to sharpen (N.); *peck*, short stubble (N.); Fr. *pic*, a peak;
 O. N. *pikka*, A.-S. *pycan*, pun-
 gere

Piddle, to trifle with one's food, eat daintily without appetite (L.), to do any light work (Glouc.)

Piggin, a small cylindrical vessel formed of staves, one longer than the rest serving as a handle (N.)

Pightle, *pitle*, a small inclosure at the back of a cottage (N.)

{ *Pike*, a piece of land running to a point (N.)

{ *Pikell*, a two-pronged fork (N.)

Pile, to take off the awns of thrashed barley (L., M., N.); *piles*, the awns of barley (N.); Fr. *peler*, to peel off; Prov. Sw. *pela*, to peel off (borrowed)

Pill, skin, bark; v. to peel (N.), L.

Pingle, a clump of trees or under-wood not large enough for a *spinney* (N.); *pungled*, shrivelled (N.)

Pink, *spink*, the chaffinch, *Tringilla caelebs* (N.), L.

Pinnock, to take out the feathers of a bird to prevent flight (N.)

{ *Pirl*, a term applied to a top when it revolves very rapidly. "It *pirls* well" (N.)

{ *Purl*, to bring the cotton from the back to the front of the knitting pin (N.)

Pit, a pond (L.); A.-S. *pytt*, pit, well; Lat. *puteus*, a well (Skeat)

CELTIC.

W. *pig* (for *pic*), a sharp point; Ir. Gael. *peac*, id.; W. *picell*, dart, javelin; Arm. *pika*, piquer, percer; *pigel*, houe, hoyau

W. *pitw*, small, minute; Arm. *pitoul*, delicate

W. *picyn*, Ir. *pigin*, Manx, *piggyn*, a wooden vessel with a handle, from *pic*, a sharp point

W. *pitw*, small; *lle*, in comp. *le*, place

See *Pick*

W. *pilio*, to strip, to make bare; Arm. *pila*, broyeur, frapper

W. *pil*, paring, rind

W. *pwng*, mass, cluster (*pyngell*, little cluster); Sans. *punga*, *pāya*,¹ heap, mass, quantity

W. *pinc*, gay, fine; *pincyn*, what is gay or smart, a finch

A Celtic verbal form (see *Bommock*); W. *pin*, a pen, a stile; Ir. Gael. *pinne*, a peg; Manx, *pinn*, a stake, a pin of wood

Gael. *piurn*, a pirn, a reed to wind yarn on; *piridh*, top, whirligig; Corn. *pyr*, round; Ir. Gael. *piorra*, a squall; prim. a whirling wind²

Ir. Gael. *pit*, a hollow, a dyke; Manx, *pitt*, pudendum muliebre, a pit. Is the first meaning a hollow or water? Cf. Sans. *pīta*, soaked; *pī*, to drink; *pītha*, water

If the A.-S. *pytt* is related to Lat. *puteus*, it must be a borrowed word.

¹ The Sans. *punga*, in connection with W. *pwng*, is sufficient to show that the theory of a total loss of a primitive *p* in Welsh or Irish is quite untenable.

² Jamieson has "*pirl*, to twist, to twine". -*al* is a Celtic verbal formative. Shakespeare has the word. "From his lips did fly thin, winding breath which *purled* up to the sky". (Lucr., 1407.)

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Placket, the open part or slit in a gown or petticoat, before or behind (N.); the part that folds down

Plowding, wading and splashing through thick and thin (N.)

Pouch, to impress pasture-land by the feet of cattle (N.); Fr. *pocher*, to push or dig out with the fingers

Pod, to go. "*Pod* into the parlour" (L.)

Poke, to push, to thrust (N.); Germ. *pochen*, to beat

Poke, a bag (N.);¹ A.-S. *pocca*, O. N. *poki*, a bag. Cf. *Poochin*, a wicker eel-trap (Sal.)

Polt, a hard, driving blow (N.), L.; Sw. *bulta*, to strike; Lat. *pulture*, to beat

{ *Poomer*, anything very large (N.)
{ *Pommel*, the ends which project at the back of a cart (N.); O. Fr. *pomel*, a boss

{ *Poothy*, close and hot, applied to the weather (N.), S.
{ *Pothery*, hot, close, muggy (N.)

Pooty, a snail-shell (N.), S.

Pother, to puff as a person after violent exercise. "A jist did *pother* some" (N.), S.

Pouchy, sullen, sulky (N.)

Poult, a blow on the head (N.)

Prig, to steal (N.), L.

Prog, to prick, to poke into holes; s. a short, pointed stick (N.)

Proke, to stir the fire (N.)

Proggie, a goad (N.)

CELTIC.

W. *plygedd*, a folding; *plyg*, a bend or fold (*plygedd*=*plugged*, *y*=Eng. *u*); Arm. *plega*, plier, courber, ployer; *plegadur*, pliage; Lat. *plica*

Ir. Gael. *plod*, a pool; *plodach*, puddle, mire; *plodanachd*, paddling in water; Manx, *plod*, pool; *plodey*, to float

Arm. *puka*, faire impression, en pesant sur un corps mou; Ir. Gael. *poc*, a blow

See *Pad*

Ir. *poc*, a blow; Gael. *pùc*, to push, to jostle; Corn. *poc*, a push, a shove; Arm. *peuka*, to butt, push, press

Ir. *poc*, Gael. *poca*, a bag. The root is the Ir. *boc*, *poc*, to swell: hence Ir. *poicin*, a round-bellied man; *pucoid*, a pustule; *pucadh*, swelling or puffing up; Sans. *pa*, wind; *pajra*, fat, corpulent

Ir. Gael. *pulltag*, *pulltog*, a blow; Manx, *poalt*, *pol*, a blow, especially on the head; *polteyr*, a thumper

W. *pwm* (*poom*), *pwmp*, a round mass or lump; *pwmpl*, a knob, a boss; Sans. *pūn*, to collect or heap together

W. *poeth*, hot, burning; Arm. *poaza*, to burn, to cook

W. *pwt*, any short thing; *pwten*, a squabby female; prim. small, or short and round

W. *poth*, *pothan*, what bulges out, a boss; *pothellu*, to puff up

W. *puch*, a sigh; *puchiol*, sighing. If from *pout*, this is Celtic; W. *pwdu* (*pwtu*), to be sullen, to pout; *pw-tio*, to thrust out the lip (Skeat)

See *Polt*

Ir. Gael. *preach*, to seize, lay hold of (?)

W. *proc*, a thrust, a drive; *procio*, to thrust, to stab

¹ Prof. Skeat admits that *poke*, in each sense, is of Celtic origin.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Prog, food, provision (N.); Mid. E. *prokken*, to beg. The noun from the verb (Skeat)

Proud, projecting, extending, swollen. "That lock 's a deal *prouder* on one side than the other" (L.)

Prof. Skeat says (s. v. *proud*) that the root is unknown. May not the root-idea be extension or projecting, as in the Leic. word? Cf. Ir. *pruidin*, an upstart poet. Pughe has *prad*, a gentle spread, and *pryd*, time.

Puddle, thick, dirty, stagnant water (N.)

Puddle, to poke, to push (N.); *punt*, to push with force (N.)

{ *Puddock*, a species of kite (N.)
{ *Puddy*, *pudgy*, short, thick-set (L.); Prov. Sw. *putte*, a little thing

Pug, to crowd (N.). "The two families live *pugging* together"

Pugs, the chaff of small seeds (N.)

Puggens, the husks of barley (N.)

Puggy, damp from perspiration (N.)

Pummel, to beat with the fist (N.)

Pun, to pound, to beat (N.); Prov. Sw. *punna*, to beat with the hand

Pun, a slow, inactive person (N.)

Punt, to push with force (N.)

Purr-apple, cone of the Scotch fir (N.)

Quail, to curdle, coagulate (N.); Fr. *cailler*, to curdle

Queegle, to swing backwards, crouching down on the heels (L.)

CELTIC.

Manx, *proghan*, bread steeped in buttermilk, a stuffing; *broghan*, pottage; Ir. Gael. *brochan*, pottage; Gael. *prìoghain* = *progin*, choice food; W. *pry*, for *pryg*, food; Corn. *bruha*, for *brugha*, pottage; Ir. *brachtan*, wheat

Perhaps connected with W. *pledru* for *predru*, to stretch or extend out; Sans. *prith*, to extend; *pratan*, to extend, stretch out

Ir. Gael. *plodan*, a small pool; *plod*, a pool, standing water; *plodach*, puddle, mire (Skeat); Manx, *plod*, pool

W. *pwitio*, to push, thrust, poke; Arm. *bunta*, to thrust, push, repel; *pouta*, to push

W. *put*, any short thing; *puten*, a squabby female; *putog*, short and thick; Sans. *putt*, to be small

W. *pwg*, what pushes or swells out (?) Cf. Sans. *pāga*, *pungu*, heap, multitude; W. *pwngu*, to mass, cluster

Gael. *puicean*, Ir. *puicin* (*puicin*), covering, veil; Ir. Gael. *pocan*, a little bag or pouch

Ir. Gael. *bog*, soft, moist; *bogach*, soft, wet, a marsh

W. *pwmp*, a thump; *pwmpio*, to thump, to bang; *pwmp*, knob, boss

W. *pwnio*, to beat, to thump; Arm. *bunta*, to butt, strike against

Arm. *pouner*, heavy, dull; W. *pwu*, a load

See *Bunt*

W. *pyr*, the fir-tree

W. *ceulo*, to curdle

W. *chwiongl*, a sudden turn; *chwyllo*, to turn, revolve

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Quibbling, an attempt to deceive, a subtle evasion (N.)

Quiddle, to suck as a child sucks its thumb (N.), L.

Quilt, to beat (N.)

Quirking, quick turning (N.); *quirk*, to question, draw one out; Germ. *zwerch*, awry

Quob, to throb, to palpitate (L.); prim. to beat; Low Germ. *quabbeln*, to waddle

Race, the heart, liver, and lights of a calf (N.). It is applied to them in their totality as a row or mass. Prov. Sw. *ras* (pron. *röse*), rank, file, line. The proper Sw. word is *rad*

Rag, a whetstone for a scythe, from being made of the stone called Weldon rag (N.)

Ramp, a technical term for the slope between a higher and a lower wall (N.)

Ramping, coarse and large; used most to wild, luxuriant vegetable growth (N.); O. Fr. *ramper*, to climb

Randan, a name given to ground corn after the second sifting (N.)

Raun, to reach with an effort after a thing, to stretch after (L.)

CELTIC.

W. *chwiip*, a quick flirt or turn; *gwibl*, an abrupt turn, an eccentric course, a quirk; *gwib*, a quick, sudden motion; Ir. *cuibhet*, fraud, deceit

W. *chwid*, a quick turn; *chwido*, to move quickly; *chwidro*, id.

Ir. *cuilse*, a beating; probably from *cuile*, a reed; as we say, to *cane* a man

W. *chwired*, a sudden start or turn; craft, cunning; *chwyrn*, quick, nimble; Gael. *cuireid*, a turn, wile, trick

W. *chwap*, a blow, a stroke; *chwapio*, to strike smartly

W. *rhes*=*rasi*, row, rank, line; Arm. *reiz*, id.; Sans. *ras'i*, heap, group, series

A corrupt form of *crag*, W. *crag*, Ir. Gael. *craig*, stone, rock

W. *rhamp*, a running or reaching out; *rham*, a reaching out; *rhamu*, to rise up or over, to soar; *rhempio*, to run to an extreme; Arm. *rampa*, glisser en ecartant les deux jambes; Gael. *ramair*, a romp, a coarse, vulgar fellow

W. *ghan*, part, division, and *dain* (*dani*), fine, delicate (?)

See *Ramp*

The diphthongal sound is a regular Celtic mutation of *ā*. Cf. *cawm*, to curvet (Leeds); W. *camu*.

Rathes, *rathing*, the movable rails round a wagon (N.) Gael. *rath*, W. *rhawd*, raft, float

In Craven it is the frame added to a wagon for the purpose of carrying hay or straw.

Raunpiked, said of an old oak that has the stumps of boughs standing out of its top (L.), M.

W. *rhawn*=*raun*, Arm. *reun*, long, coarse hair; W. *pig* (*pik*), sharp point, top

Not for *raven-piked*, as Mr. Marshall supposes, for that

gives no sense. The small shoots that grow in such a position are not unlike hairs.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

CELTIC.

Raves, the same as *Rathes* (N.)

May be only an accidental variation; but cf. Ir. Gael. *ramh*, branch, bough

Ret, the growth of weeds in a pond or river (L.)

Ir. *rod*, sea-weed; Gael. *ród*, weed cast on shore

Probably *rati* or *roti* at first, then by a well known law *reti* and *ret*.

Riddle, a large, coarse sieve (L.); Germ. *rüdel*, a riddle, a little wheel

W. *rhidyll*, Arm. *ridel*, a sieve; W. *rhidio*, to drain; *rhid*, a drain; Corn. *ridar*, Ir. Gael. *rideal*, a riddle; San. *rit*, moving, flowing

Rollock, to romp about rudely (N.); O. Fr. *roler*, to roll

W. *rholio*, to roll; Ir. *rolaim*, I roll; with a common Celtic suffix

Rommack, to play and romp about boisterously (N.)

See *Ramp*

Romps, rude, boisterous play (N.)

Rost, hurry, bustle (L.)

Arm. *rust*, rude, violent, brusque; *rustu*, restive; W. *rhys*, a rushing; *rhysedd* (*y*=Eng. *u*), a rush, a violent course

Rosty, impatient, hasty (L.)

Rounce, to bounce, to move uneasily (L.)

W. *rhont*, a frisk; *rhontio*, to frisk

Rout, fuss, bustle, stir (N.)

W. *rhawter*, a tumultuous rout; *rhawtio*, to hurry on; *rhawnt*, vigour, spirit, activity

Rub, an indirect reproof (N.)

W. *rhwb*, a rub, a chafe; Ir. Gael. *rubh*, *rubha*, a wound; *rubadh*, friction; *ruboir*, a rubber

Rum, odd, queer (N.); common

In Scotland it means excellent (Jamieson); as a slang word, "anything large, good, or strong" (*Slang Dict.* by Bee, 1823); formerly "gallant, fine, rich" (Bailey, 1776); *rum cull*=rich fool; *rum bung*, a full purse; *rum bleating-cheat*, a very fat wether. This last is the primitive meaning. Ir. Gael. *ramh-ar*, fat; ¹*raimhe*=*rami*, fatness; with the Celtic pronunciation of short *a*

Runt, *runty*, a dwarfish person (N.); a breed of short-legged oxen: hence a short, stout, stunted person (L.); Du. *rund*, bullock, ox

Manx, *runtag*, a round lump of a thing; Ir. Gael. *ron*, strong, fat, gross

¹ In slang language *fat* means rich. The idea of eccentricity seems to have arisen from the independence of a rich state. A rich man may indulge in whims.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Sad, heavy, as bread that is not properly leavened (N.), L.

Sags, segs, rushes, reeds (N.), L.; A.-S. *secg*, sedge, reed

Sale. "The proprietors of the underwood are empowered, by the ancient laws of the forest, to fence in each part or *sale* as soon as it is cut." (Britten, p. 117)

CELTIC.

W. *sad*, firm, solid; Manx, *sad*, id.; Ir. *sodan*, a dumpy (O'Don.)

Ir. Gael. *seasg*¹ = *sesga*, sedge or bur-reed; W. *hesg*, rushes; *hesgen*, a single rush

Ir. Gael. *scal*, a while, space of time, distance, course; Sans. *sēl*, *sal*, to go, to move

A.-S. *sæl*, time, occasion. A borrowed word (?). It does not refer to space.

Sammy, a term of endearment, a favourite. "He 's quite *sammy*" (N.). In Shropshire it means a fool. Corn that is soft, and will not grind freely, is said to be *sammy*

Sap, a silly fellow, weak in intellect (N.)

Sawney, a silly, half-witted person (N.)

Scald, to boil slightly (N.); *scald*, to scorch (Norf.); O. Fr. *cscaldier*, to warm; Lat. *excaldare*, to wash in warm water (Skeat)

Scale, to disperse, to scatter (N.); A.-S. *scylan*, to distinguish, separate, divide

Scamp, a worthless, unprincipled fellow (N.); Ital. *scampare*, to escape, shift away (Skeat)

Scome, a mantel-piece (N.)

Scotch, to dock or curtail (N.), L.

Ir. Gael. *samh*, *samhach*, pleasant, quiet. Sometimes used unfavourably, as *samachan*, a soft, quiet person; *samach*, quiet, soft

Ir. Gael. *saobh* = *sapa*, silly, foolish

W. *san*, a maze; *sanol*, amazed, stupefied; *symmu*, to wonder

Ir. Gael. *scal*, to burn, to scorch; *gal*, heat; Ir. *sgoll* (for *sgold*), Manx, *scoaldey*, to burn, to scald; Arm. *skaot* (for *skalt*), *brulure causée par l'eau*; *skaota*, *bruler*

Ir. Gael. *scaoil*, *sgaoil*, to spread, disperse, scatter; *scaol*, flight; Manx, *skeayl*, to spread, to scatter; W. *chwalu*, to spread, disperse

Arm. *skoemp*, *skoem*, a knave, a swindler (*Rev. Celt.*, iv, 166); Ir. *scambhan*,² a roguish trick, a villainous deed; *scamh*, a wry mouth; Gael. *scamhan*, a villainous person, a term of great reproach; Manx, *scammylt*, a reproach

Probably connected with Ir. Gael. *sgonn* (pron. *scōne*), a block of wood

Ir. Gael. *sgoth*, *sgath*, to cut, to lop; Gael. *sgoch*, to cut; W. *cytio*, to cut, cut off; *cwta*, short; Sans. *skhad*, to cut, lop

¹ *Seasg* means also dry, barren. The root is the Sans. *s'ush*, to dry, dry up; and from it is formed *s'ushka*, dry, barren. *Seasg* is = *saski*. It is a genuine Celtic word.

² The root is *cam*, crooked, awry, perverse.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Scrab, to scratch (N.); *scrabble*, to scratch, as dogs at a rabbit-hole (L.)

Scribing-iron, a tool for branding or marking trees (N.); Lat. *scribo*, to scratch, engrave, write; O. N. *skrapa*, Du. *schrapen*, to scrape

Scrim, *crim* (Hall), a small bit of any edible (N.); A.-S. *scrimman*, to dry, wither

Scroot, a weak, sickly child. "A poor little *scroot*" (N.)

Prov. Sw. *skruten*, feeble from age, frail. The W. root *cwrt*, seems to show that the Sw. *skruten* is borrowed, as many Swedish provincial words are.

Scuff, *scuft*, nape of the neck (N.)

Scug, a pet name for a squirrel (N.)

Scuttuck, a little bit, of the lowest value (N.)

Seam, the best lard (L.); Germ. *seim*, thick, glutinous slime

Secket, a term of reproach for a child (N.); Lat. *siccus*

Segg, a castrated bull (L.)

Sess, a kind of peat turf (N.)

Shamming, counterfeiting (N.)

Shindy, a spree, a row (N.). It is the name of a rough game played with curved sticks and a knob or knur of wood. This knur and the game itself are called *shindy*

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *sgriob*, *scriob*, a scratch, furrow;¹ to scratch, engrave; Manx, *screeb*, a scratch, a graze; W. *cra-fu* (for *crabu*), to scratch; *craf*, claws, talons; *cribo*, to comb; Arm. *krafa*, to scratch, engrave

Ir. Gael. *crimog*, a bit, a morsel; Manx, *cramman*, a fragment, a piece

Ir. Gael. *sgruit*, any lean creature; *sgrut*, *scrut*, a mean, contemptible person; W. *crwtyn*, a little, dumpy fellow

W. *gwddf*, the neck; Arm. *gouzouk*, neck, throat

Ir. Gael. *easog*, a squirrel; probably for *eascog*, connected with *easgnaim*, I climb, ascend; *easgnaidh*, nimble. *E* is a frequent prefix in Celtic. Cf. W. *efryd*=*e*+*bryd*

Ir. Gael. *cutach*; Manx, *skuttagh*, short; W. *cwta*, short; *cytio*, to cut, curtail; Sans. *kut*, to cleave, divide

W. *seim*, fat, grease; Arm. *soa*, *soav*=*soam*; in the ninth century, *suif*=*sem*, fat, lard; Corn. *seim*, train-oil

Ir. Gael. *sioc*, *seac*, dry, dried up; *siocaire*, a little, contemptible creature; *seacta*, *secta*, dried up

Ir. *segh*, ox, buffalo (Cormack, p. 41), or *sioc*, W. *sych*, dry; Ir. *seasg*, dry Probably connected with Ir. Gael. *seasg*, (1), dry; (2), sedge

W. *siom* (*shom*), a void, deceit, seeming to be when there is nothing; *siomi*, to balk, deceive; Gael. *siomagual* (deceit-word), evasion, pretence

Ir. Gael. *sine*, *sinne* (for *sinde*), what is round, a teat, a ball or knot of wood; Manx, *shinney* (for *shintey*), id.

¹ The primitive meaning of the Lat. *scribo*. The first writing was with a style or graver.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Shirk, to twist about in your clothes,
as when the skin is irritable (N.)

CELTIC.

W. *tercu*, to jerk, to twist ; *terc*, a
jerk

In some parts of Ireland, *t* before a vowel "is pronounced sibilantly". (O'Don., p. 39.)

Shommacks (for *shommack-es*), a slip-
shod, untidy slattern (N.); Germ.
schaumig, frothy

Gael. *sgonnach*, lumpish, coarse,
shapeless, rude

The termination -s, for -es, is Celtic. Cf. W. *dyn*, man ;
dynes, woman.

Shoddy, the waste in worsted mills (L.) W. *sothach*, dregs, refuse

What is *shed* or separated in spinning wool; A.-S. *scea-dan*. (Skeat.) Shoddy is made by "tearing into fibres refuse woollen goods". (Webster.)

Shoo! used to drive poultry or scare birds (N.) W. *siw* (pron. *shoo*), similarly used

O. Fr. *chou*, id., an old Armoric word still used. (*Rev. Celt.*, iv, 148.)

Shorry, a large stick on which hedg-
ers carry fagots (N.)

Corn. *skoren*, branch, stake ; W. *ys-gwr*=*skour*, *ysgyren*=*skuren*, id.;
Arm. *skourr*, id.

Shrud, *shruddy*, grave, stern (N.)

W. *ysgrad*=*scrad*, rigid, stiff

Sometimes appears in slang as *shirty*.

Shuff, a quick gust of wind (N.)

W. *chwaff*,¹ a quick gust

Sidder, light, loose, friable ; applied
to soil that breaks up readily (L.)

W. *sitr*, what jags or shreds (P.); *si-trachu*, to jag, to shred ; *sitrach*,
laciniae (Dav.)

¹ The Welsh *chw* represents an older *sw*. Cf. Sans. *svid*, to sweat ; W. *chwysu*.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. II, NO. VII.

JULY 1885.

THE CELTIC ELEMENT IN THE DIALECTIC WORDS OF THE COUNTIES OF NORTH-AMPTON AND LEICESTER.

(Continued from p. 96.)

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Sizzle, to dry and shrivel up by the fire; formed from the sound produced by the action of heat on greasy substances (N.). Properly it means to crackle¹

Skeg, the wild damson (N.), S.

Skelper, a tall, lanky youth (L.)

Skerry, *skerrig*, the thin, grey bands (of stone) found in the red brick-earth near Bosworth (L.)

Skid, an iron slide applied to a wheel on going down hill (L.); A.-S. *scûl*, a billet of wood

Skilly, a drink made of oatmeal and water (L.)

Slats, the sleepers or rails for the bed of a cart (N.)

Slim, thin, slender, slight (N.); O. Du. *slim*, awry, bias-wise (Skeat)

Slommacks (*slommack-es*²), a drab, a

CELTIC.

W. *sis*, a low sound; *sisialu*, to murmur

Ir. Gael. *sgeach*=*skega*, the haw or berry of the whitethorn; Manx *skaig*=*skaga*, id.

Gael. *sgealp*=*skalpi*, a tall man; Ir. Gael. *sgealb*, a long stake, a splinter

Ir. Gael. *sgreag*=*skragi*, W. *careg*, rock, stone; Manx, *karrig*, *sker*, id.; Ir. W. *craig*, rock

W. *esgid*=*skid*, Corn. *escid*, a shoe; Sans. *sku*, to cover

W. *isgell*, Corn. *iskell*, broth, pottage

Ir. Gael. *slat*; Manx, *slatt*, branch, bough; W. *llath*, rod, lath; Sans. *latā*, branch

Ir. Gael. *slim*, lank, lean, thin; Manx, *sliman*, a loose garment; W. *llym*, sharp in edge or point; Arm. *lemm*, id.

Ir. *slab* (for *slam*); Gael. *slaib*, mud,

¹ "*Sizzle*, the half hiss, half sigh of an animal; of an owl, for instance" (Hall). Ray says that yeast is called in the North *sizzing*, from the sound of the working beer.

² -s or -es is a Celtic feminine suffix.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

slovenly girl or woman (N.); A.-S. *slim*, Germ. *schleim*, slime, mud
Slynes, the faces of the peculiar
 "jointing" found in the coal-beds
 are called *slynes* by the colliers
 (L.)

Suag, to hew or cut roughly with an
 axe (N.)

Sock, a farm-yard drain (N.), S.;
 A.-S. *socian*, to soak; Sw. *sögg*, wet

Sog, a mass of earth, any solid bulk
 (L.)

Soo ! Sue ! a word addressed to a
 cow that she may be quiet (N.), S.

Soom, to drink a long draught (L.),
 H.; O. N. *sumbla*, compotare, de-
 glutire

Sosh, to dip as in flight, to plunge
 suddenly (N.)

Soss, anything foul or muddy (N.)

Sough, a covered drain (N.), L.

Sow, a wood-louse (L.)

Spule-bone, blade-bone or shoulder-
 bone (N.), L.

Spunk, to strike with the open hand,
 to smack (N.), L.; O. N. *bang*, pul-
 satio

Spicket, a spigot or peg, a faucet
 (N.), S.

Spiff, dapper, dandified (N.); Germ.
puff, a puff, something puffed up

Spree, a lark, a wild frolic (N.)

Spud, a small, narrow spade for re-
 moving weeds (N.), L.

Spudly, short, thickset (N.); Du.,
 Dan. *spule*, spade

Spunk, mettle, spirit, vivacity (N.);
 Lat. *spongiu*, sponge

Stank, a dam across a stream, a pool
 formed by such a dam (L.)

CELTIC.

mire, filth; Ir. *slam*, slime (*slam-
 ach*, slimy, dirty)

Ir. Gael. *slim*, a flat stone or tile;
 also a weaver's slay or slea; pri-
 marily a flat stone

Ir. Gael. *snaigh*, to hew, cut, cut off;
 Manx. *sneih* (pl. *sneighyn*), a wound

W. *soch*, a drain; *sug*, moisture,
 juice; Corn. *sog*, moist, wet; Sans.
s'uch (for *such*), to give moisture,
 to wet

W. *sawch*, heap, pile, load; Corn.
sur (for *surgy*=*soy*), id.

Ir. Gael. *so*, W. *hoe*, rest, quiet

Ir. *sum*, to gulp, to swallow; *sumaire*,
 a gulper, a great drunkard; Ir.
 Gael. *sumaid*, a wave

Ir. Gael. *sios*, downwards, down

W. *sôs*, a sluttish mess; pulpamen-
 tum sordidum (Dav.); Gael. *sos*,
 an uncleanly mixture, a foul mess

See *Sock*

Ir. Gael. *sor*, a louse

W. *ysbawd*=*spād*, the shoulder-bone

W. *ysbone*, a jerk, smack, slap; *ys-
 bonce*, ictus, verber (Dav.); Ir.
speach, a kick, a blow; Ir. Gael.
spag, a paw; W. *paw*, *parcen*; Arm.
pao, paw, hoof

Ir. Gael. *spicoid*, a spigot. The root
 is *pic*, a sharp point; Ir. *spice*, a
 spike; W. *pigoden*, a prickle

Ir. Gael. *spailp*, a beau, one with
 airs of importance; *spailpin*, a fop,
 a conceited fellow

Ir. *spre*, a spark, life, animation; Ir.
 Gael. *sprae*, *spraic*, a spark, life,
 motion, vigour; W. *usbri*, mis-
 chief (?)

W. *puet*, any short thing; short,
 squabby; *pueten*, a short, squat fe-
 male; Sans. *putt*, to be small

Ir. Gael. *sponc*, touchwood, tinder;
 Manx. *spongey*, spunk, anything
 dried up and ready to take fire;
 v. to dry up, parch

Ir. Gael. *slang*, a ditch; *tain*, water;
 Arm. *stank*, a pool; Lat. *stagnum*

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Stew, stowr, vapour, dust, dust in motion (N.)

Stoor, in the North (Brogden)

Suck, a word used to call sheep, etc.

(N.), S.; prim., to call pigs, as *sic* in Hallamshire; A.-S. *sūgu*, a sow

Swither, fright; to fear (North);

swooth, a fright (L.), H.; Sw. *swida*,

to burn, to give severe pain; O.

N. *swida*, to burn

Tab, the latchet of a shoe fastened by a string or thong (N.)

Tackling-ends, shoemaker's threads with a bristle for attaching the leather (N.)

Tack, to attack (N.)

Tackle, a horse's harness (N.)

Tag, the low rabble (N.)

Tang, to ring bells (N.)

Tank, a blow, a stroke (L.)

Tantarrow, a savoury pie made of apples, onions, and fat bacon (N.)

Tantle, to fondle, make a pet of (L.)

Tantrums, airs, odd freaks of passion (N.), L.

Tare, tear, to go at full speed (N.), L.

Tawsey, a term applied to hay when it clings together in masses (N.)

Tazz, a heap of knots, etc. (L.); Fr. *tas*, A.-S. *tass* (borrowed)

Ted, to spread about new-mown grass (N.)

Teer, to smear with earth (N.), L.;

teary, adhesive as earth (N.); Lat. *terra*

Teg, a yearling sheep (N.)

Tether, to confine animals by a rope (N.); Low Germ. *tider*. "Probably of Celtic origin" (Skeat)

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *stur*, dust; Manx, *stoor*, id.

Ir. *suig*, a pig; *suige*=*suge*, a call to pigs; W. *huch*, a sow; Sans. *sū-kara*, pig

W. *swyd*, awe, dread; *swydo*, to awe;

Ir. *sgath*, fear, fright; W. *ar-swyd*,

terror

W. *tap*, a projecting ledge; Arm. *tapen*, a piece

Ir. Gael. *taca*, pin, nail, surety, bail;

tagh, joining, welding, soldering;

Manx, *taaghey*, to solder, cement;

taggad, a little nail; Arm. *tach*,

nail; Ir. *tac*, a lease; *tacair*, one

holding land under a lord; W.

taig, a nail

W. *tueog*, *taiog*, vassal, tike, peasant; rustic, rude, clownish; or from the *tag* of a cord. See *supra*

W. *tonc*, a ringing of bells; *toncio*, to ring

Arm. *tonka*, *tounka*, toucher ou frapper dans la main, en signe d'accord; W. *ton*, shattered, broken; *twnio*, to break

W. *tan*, a spread, and *tarad*, taste, flavour (?)

W. *tant*, a throb, sudden gust of passion. Prim. *tant* means a cord, and its contortions are used figuratively. Sans. *tantu*, a thread or cord; *tantrī*, chord of instrument

W. *taer*, eager, ardent; Arm. *tear*, vif, prompt; *teara*, marcher vite; Ir. Gael. *tura*, brisk, quick; Sans. *tur*, to hurry

W. *tas*, heap, rick, stack; Arm. *tas*, amas, monceau; Ir. Gael. *taisce*, store; *taisg*, laid up, stored; Sans. *tas*, to cast, throw up

W. *teddu*, to spread out; *tedd*, a spread, row, range; *tyddu*, to lay out

W., Ir. Gael. *tir*, Corn. *teer*, Arm. *tir*, land, earth; Sans. *sthīrā*, earth

Ir. Gael. *othaisg*, a yearling sheep

Ir. *tead*, *ted*, a rope; Gael. *teadhair*, rope, tether; Manx, *tead*, *teid*. id.; W. *tid*. chain

ANGLO-CELTIC.

CELTIC.

<i>Theave, thave</i> , a female yearling sheep (L.)	See <i>Teg</i>
<i>Thump</i> , to beat, to strike (N.), L.	W. <i>twmpian</i> , to strike, to stamp; ¹ Corn. <i>tummas</i> , a blow; Arm. <i>tumpa</i> , verser, en parlant d'une charette; Sans. <i>tup, tump</i> , to hurt, wound
<i>Thurrock</i> , a heap, chiefly applied to manure (L.); A.-S. <i>tor</i> , tower, high hill (borrowed)	W. <i>twr</i> , heap, pile [<i>tyrog</i> , a little pile]; Arm. <i>tor</i> , belly; <i>torgen</i> , small hill: Corn. <i>tor</i> , prominence, womb, hill; Ir. Gael. <i>tor</i> , tower, lord; Sans. <i>torana</i> , mound or elevated place
<i>Tiff</i> , a slight quarrel (N.); <i>tiffle</i> , to wrangle, dispute (L.)	Ir. Gael. <i>tibhe</i> , jibe, taunt; <i>tabaid</i> , broil, quarrel; Arm. <i>tabut</i> , bruit, dispute, querelle
<i>Tig! tig! tig!</i> a call to pigs (N.); Low Sax. <i>tik</i> , a call to hens	Ir. Gael. <i>tigh</i> , come!
<i>Till</i> , to entice, draw on, tempt (N.); <i>toll</i> , to attract, entice, allure (L.); O. N. <i>tela</i> , decipere	W. <i>twyllo</i> , to allure, deceive; <i>twyll</i> , evasion, deceit, fraud; Arm. <i>touella</i> , charmer, seduire, tromper, allecher; Corn. <i>tolla</i> , to deceive, allure
<i>Tiller</i> , to throw out a number of stems from the same root (N.); Prov. Sw. <i>tillär</i> , to roll as a ball	Ir. Gael. <i>tilg</i> , to throw, to cast; Manx, <i>tilgey</i> , to throw, throw out
<i>Tin</i> , a name given to some meadows near Grace Dieu Abbey (L.)	W. <i>tyno</i> , dale, green
So named because they belonged to a Dispenser who had been attainted. (Evans.)	
<i>Titivate</i> , to make yourself smart (N.)	W. <i>turtio</i> , to make neat or trim; <i>twt</i> , neat, smart
<i>Tittup</i> , a canter, a slow gallop (N.)	W. <i>tuth</i> (<i>u</i> =Eng. <i>i</i>), a trot; <i>tuthio</i> , to trot
<i>Titty</i> , a fond name for a kitten (N.). Sternberg has " <i>tit</i> , a cat"	W. <i>titw</i> , a cat
<i>Toggery, togs</i> , clothing (N. L.)	W. <i>twyg</i> , cloak, wrapper; Lat. <i>toga</i> . Probably the Arm. words, <i>toek</i> , fleece, wool, and <i>tok</i> , hat, head-cover, may be related; Sans. <i>tuj</i> , to clothe
<i>Tommy</i> , provisions given to workmen instead of money (N.), L.; <i>tommy, tam</i> , bread, meat, any food opposed to broth, etc. (N.), S., <i>i.e.</i> , hard food; <i>tammy-bag</i> , a provision bag (N.), S.	W. <i>tama</i> , hard food, as bread and flesh; O. Ir. <i>tonil</i> , manduca (Z., 457); Ir. Gael. <i>tomaltas</i> , food, victuals; Ir. <i>tiomal</i> , to eat

¹ In Welsh *twmp*, a round mass, and *twmpian*, to beat, there is the same connection as between Sans. *tumba*, a gourd or milk-pail (from their form) and *tumb*, to hurt. Perhaps the primary meaning of the verb was to strike with the closed fist. Cf. *poumel*, to beat; prim. a round lump, a boss.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Tomodge, the ventricle of a pig (N.),
S.

Tot, tot up, to add up, cast up accounts (L.); *toot*, the whole (Suff.); *tote*, the whole (N.)

The Ir. *toit* is for *toti* or *tati*, which Fick (i, 85) assumes as the Aryan form for Lat. *totus*.

Trangle, luck, chance, way. "Turn the pigs out, an' let 'em tek their own *trangle*" (L.)

Tressels, trussels, long-legged stools for holding up planks, etc.¹ (N.); Fr. *trêteau* for *tresteau*, trestle

Trig, a term used by boys at marbles (N.). It is a word for the line or spot from which they shoot

Trigged, decked out fine (N.)

Trim, to beat (N.); to whip or beat, to scold (L.); A.-S. *trymian*, to set in order, prepare

Trolly, a dirty, indolent slattern (N.); Germ. *trolle*, trull, trollop. Must be a borrowed word

Trolly, a hand-barrow without sides, for wheeling sacks, etc. (L.); Germ. *trollen*, to roll

Trook, to give in, give way, "knuckle under" (L.); Fr. *troquer*, to barter

Truss, a bunch of flowers growing

CELTIC.

A corrupt form of *tormodge* (?). Cf. W. *tor*, a belly, and *mochyn*, a pig; Arm. *tor*, gros ventre; *moch*, pore, cochon; Corn. *tor* and *moch*

Ir. Gael. *toit*, whole, entire; Lat. *totus*; Ir. Gael. *toitear*, lumpy; Sans. *tati*, so many

W. *trange*, departure. Now used for the final departure, death. Sans. *trank*, to go, move

W. *trawst*, rafter, beam; *trestl*, stretcher, frame; Corn. *troster* (pl. *tresters*), a beam; Arm. *treust*, *trest*, poutre, pièce de bois qui sert à soutenir le plancher; Gael. *treast*, long bench or form

W. *trig*, a fixed state. In Northamptonshire it means a fixed position

W. *trec*, gear; *trecio*, to furnish, equip

W. *trino*, to handle, scold, fight

W. *trolen*, a fat female; Arm. *trulen*, femme sale, malpropre, delabrée en ses habits; Ir. Gael. *troll*, corruption, defilement; *trall*, a drab, a slut; Manx, *trallee*, sordid, dirty

W. *trol*, a cylinder, a small cart; *trollo*, to trundle; *troelli*, Corn. *troillia*, to turn, to whirl; Arm. *troel*, the convolvulus, from its winding shoots

W. *trycio*, to fail, decay; *trychu*, Corn. *trochy*, to cut, to break

W. *trws*,² a covering; *trwsa*, a packet;

¹ Prof. Skeat has a long note on this word, which he derives from Lat. *transtillum*, a little cross-beam, from *trans*. He has caught the right idea, for the W. *trawst* is from *traws*, a traverse or cross; but this is not from the Lat. *trans*. It is a relative of Sans. *tīras*, through, across. The W. *traws* is for *trās*, and hence a regular change to the dialectic form, *trussel*. Cf. Corn. *trus*, transverse; *trusse*, to cross.

² The W. *trws* means also a dress, that which is put together (?). The prim. idea seems to be to grasp or keep together, as in the Sans. *tras*, to grasp, to hold.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

in one foot-stalk (N.); O. Fr. *trusser*, to pack, bind in

Tunk, a blow, generally with force, so as to leave an impress (N.)

Tussock, *tusk* (I.), tufts of coarse grass (N.); Prov. Sw. *tuss*, a bundle of hay. See *Tus*

Tut, to be prominent, to jut out or forward. A bonnet *tuts* up that is too much elevated in poke or crown (N.); O. N. *tútna*, tumescere

Tut, offence (L.); *tutty*, short-tempered (N.), L.

Twiddle, to twist and twirl things about between the fingers (N.)

Twig, to comprehend, observe slyly (N.)

Urchin, a hedgehog (N.); *urk*, a small child or diminutive person (N.), S.

Vamped, invented (N.); a *vamped-up* story=trumped-up story (N.); We speak of such a tale being *patched* up; Fr. *avant-pied* (Skeat)

Varnish, *barnish*, *barness*, to grow fat and well-liking, to fill out (L.)
Vlannen, flannel (N.)

{ *Wadge*, a large bundle (N.)

{ *Wadjet*, id.

{ *Wadjock*, id.; Germ. *wase*, a bundle of brushwood

Wap, a blow; v. to beat (N.); Low Germ. *quabbeln*, to palpitate (Skeat)

Washer, a flat ring of iron or leather placed before the nut of a wheel to prevent rocking (N.)

Weft, a musty taste. "The beer has a *weft* of the barrel" (N.)

Welt, a seam (L.); *welting*, a scam, scaming (L.)

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *tras*, a bundle; to gather, collect; Sans. *tras*, to seize, to hold. Cf. Ir. *glacoin*, bunch, bundle, from *glac*, to take, seize, grasp

See *Tank*

W. *twys*, *twysg*, a tuft, a heap; *twysog*; Corn. *tushoc*, tufted. The suffix is a diminutive; Ir. Gael. *dos*, Manx, *doss*, a tuft; W. *tusw*, a bunch

W. *twidd*=tooth (soft *th*), what pokes or juts out (P.); *twiddf*, a poke; *tyddu* (*y*=Eng. *u*), to spread out

Ir. Gael. *tut*, a bad smell, stink; *tut!* W. *twt!* an expression of dislike and anger. Cf. *funk*, dislike; prim. a bad smell

W. *chwid*, a quick turn; *chwido*, to turn quickly. Cf. *twill*=quill; *twilt*=quilt (see Hall.)

Ir. Gael. *twig*, to see, observe, understand; *twigse*, discernment; O. Ir. *tuicci*, intelligit (Z', 438); Manx, *toiggul*, to perceive, comprehend

Ir. *uirchin*, *urcain*, Gael. *uircean*, a little pig; Arm. *heureuchin*, a hedgehog

W. *gwam*, a tilt, a vamp; Ir. Gael. *faime*, border, hem; Sans. *vimba* for *ramba*, disc of sun or moon, i.e., round border; prim. border simply (?)

See *Burnish*

An archaism. W. *gwlanen* for *vlanan*, flannel; *gwlan*, wool

W. *ffasg*, a bundle; *ffas*, ligature, tie, band; *ffasgell*, a bundle; *ffasgu*, to tie in a bundle; -*et* and -*oc* are Celtic forms

W. *chwap*, *wap*, *wab*, a blow; *chwappio*, to strike smartly

Ir. Gael. *faisg*=*fasgi*, to press, compress, bind; *fasgair*, keeper, binder; *fasg*, band; W. *gwasgu*=*wasgu*, to press, to squeeze

W. *chwacth*, taste, savour, or *chwiff*, a whiff

W. *gwald*=*valt*, border, rim, welt; Ir. Gael. *faltan*, belt, welt; *fal*, rim, border; Sans. *val*, to surround, enclose

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Werrish, feeble, deficient of stamina, insipid (L.), N.

Westy, giddy, confused (L.). "My head 's very *westy* and bad"

Whewt, to whistle (N.)

Whiff, to puff (N.)

Whifle, to shift as the wind, to veer (N.), L.; to whisk (L.); O. N. *veifu*, vibrare, gyrate

Whig, sour whey or buttermilk. Used only in the phrase, "Sour as *whig*" (N.). N. S. *hwag*, whey; Du. *wei*

Whin, the rest-harrow (N.), *Ononis arvensis*; gen. furze or gorse

Whinnock, to whimper, cry as a child (N.). N. S. The verbal termination *-oc* is Celtic. A.-S. *hwinan*, to whine; O. H. G. *weinan*, to weep

White, a name given by butchers to the part that joins the round, i.e., the flank (N.)?

Whop, a blow, a heavy stroke, to beat (L.)

Widdle, to fret (N.)

Widdle, to move loosely about, to oscillate (L.). See *Twiddle*

Woa, a call to a horse to stop (L.)

Yangle, a triangular frame of wood placed over the neck of a cow to prevent its breaking through fences (N.); L. *cingulum*, girdle

CELTIC.

W. *gwar*, mild, gentle, tame (?)

W. *gwestl*, hurly-burly, riot; *gwestlog*, tumultuous; *gwestol*, roving

W. *chwyth*, blast, puff; *chwythellu*, to whistle; Arm. *chouital*, a whistle; *choutella*, to whistle

W. *chwiff*, a whiff, a hiss

W. *chwif*, a whirl, a turn; *chwifio*, to fly about, to wind

W. *chwig*,—(1), sour; (2), clarified whey; Sans. *sukta*, sour, acid (?)

W. *chwyn*, weeds; *chwyno*; Arm. *chouenna*, to weed

W. *cwyn*, complaint, wailing; *cwyno*, to complain; Arm. *keina*, gémir, se plaindre; Ir. *caóim*, I cry, lament; *caóime*, dirge; Sans. *kan*, to cry as in distress

Ir. Gael. *cuithe*, furrow, deep place, pit

See *Whap*

W. *gwyth*, anger, fret (Evans); *gythu*, to murmur, grumble; *gythol*, murmuring; Sans. *vid*, to cry out against, revile

W. *chwid*, a quick turn; *chwido*, to move quickly, to juggle

W. *wo*, a stop, stop!

Ir. Gael. *ceangal*, band, tie, restraint, fastening; Manx, *kiangley*, band, tie; v. to bind, tie, secure; W. *cengl*, girth; Sans. *kach*,¹ *kanch*, to bind, to tie; *kacha*, a band

It now only remains that I should prove my former statement, that the Celtic inhabitants of the Eastern counties were of the older Celtic or Gaelic race, which Professor Rhys calls Goidelic. As this paper has

¹ The Sans. *kach* is a near relative of our dialectic *cagg*, a voluntary engagement (generally to abstain from intoxicating liquors for a certain period), and of the Ir. *cacht*, restraint, fetter. The latter is said by a well known Celtic scholar to be a borrowed word from the Lat. *captus*. *Kach* and *cacht* are related to the Lat. *cingo*, but have no relationship whatever with *captus* or *capio*. See Fick³, i, 36.

already extended to very large proportions, I do not propose to present the whole Celtic element in the dialect of these counties. There are many such words that are common to the earlier and the later forms of Celtic speech, but I offer only some examples of the earlier form or division. Some of these words may have been in use among the Cymric race in the fifth and sixth centuries, but it is difficult, if not impossible, to suppose that all were then used, and were afterwards forgotten.

IRISH OR GAELIC WORDS IN THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

Aijyah,¹ the fat about the kidney of veal or mutton (Suff.). The form is properly *iyah*, the first *u* being inserted according to a well known Celtic law

Ask, lizard, newt (Linc.)

IRISH GAELIC.

Ir. Gael. *igha*, pron. *éyha*, fat: Manx, *eeh*, suet, tallow, fat of the caul; Sans. *añj*, to smear, anoint

Gael. *asc*, adder

In Yorkshire *ask* means damp. Ir. Gael. *easc*=*asci*, water.

Bambary. A *bambary* tale is one not to be relied on (Linc.)

See *Bam*, Gael. *beurra* (pron. *barra*), spoken; Ir. Gael. *berach*, talkative; *bearla*, language; Sans. *bru* (for *beru*), to speak. *Bambary* means a mocking or deceitful tale²

Bask, to be drenched in a heavy shower (E.), F.

Ir. *basg* (*basc*), to drown; *bais*, water, heavy rain; O. Gael. *bais*, water

Bear, a tool to cut sedge (Norf.)

Ir. Gael. *bearr*,³ to cut, cut off, lop; Manx, *baarey*, to cut; *baare*, edge of a tool

Bige, a teat (G.), H.

Ir. Gael. *boig*=*biga*, a teat

Bog-spavin, a soft spavin (Linc.)

Ir. Gael. *bog*, soft

Boof, stupid (Linc.)

Gael. *baobh*=*bofa*, wild, foolish; Ir. *baobhaltá*, wicked, foolish

Bop, father (Suff.); O. H. S. *babes*, *papes*, *papa* (Graff.)

Ir. Gael. *boban*, father; Hind. *bāp*, father

¹ Major Moon says that it is also called *nyah*, and sometimes *ear* and *war*. This is a mistake. *Near*, O. N. *nyra*, denotes the kidney itself, *reu*; *aijah*, the fat upon the kidney. "*Ren a nere*", Nom. M. S. "*neare* of a beest, *roignon*" (Palgrave, Hall). *Ear* may be related to W. *aren*, a kidney.

² *Bam-bary* means in itself a false or mocking tale. The Irish *ber-uch* implies a noun, *ber*=*bari*, word, narrative.

³ The verb *beurr* has not been retained in Welsh; but it is the source of W. *byr*, short. Cf. W. *certa*, short, and *cytio*, to cut.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

IRISH GAELIC.

<i>Botty</i> , proud (E.)	Ir. Gael. <i>boiteal</i> (<i>botel</i>), pride, arrogance
<i>Bratty</i> , dirty (Linc.)	Ir. Gael. <i>brod</i> (<i>brot</i>), a spot; <i>brodach</i> , filthy; W. <i>bront</i> , dirty, cross
<i>Bruff</i> , the halo round the edge of the moon (Linc.), P. Cf. <i>cough</i> , pron. <i>cof</i>	Ir. Gael. <i>bruach</i> , edge, rim, border
<i>Bud</i> , a calf of the first year (E.), Suff.	Ir. Gael. <i>bodog</i> , <i>bodag</i> , a yearling calf
<i>Budram</i> , oatmeal-gruel (Norf.)	Ir. Gael. <i>buadh</i> (<i>buda</i>), food; <i>ramhar</i> , gross, thick
<i>Bunter</i> , a low, bad woman (E.), H.	Ir. Gael. <i>ban</i> , woman; <i>tair</i> = <i>ter</i> , low, vile
<i>Bylders</i> , a kind of water-cress (E.); <i>byllerne</i> , in Promp. Parv.; <i>billere</i> in old English ¹	Ir. Gael. <i>biolar</i> (<i>bilar</i>), water-cress; <i>bil</i> , water; W. <i>berwer</i> , from O. W. <i>ber</i> , water
<i>Caddow</i> , a jackdaw (Suff.), E.; Sw. <i>kaja</i> , Du. <i>kaauw</i> , a daw	Ir. <i>cathag</i> , Gael. <i>cadhag</i> , the jackdaw; Sans. <i>kāka</i> , crow. The change from <i>k</i> to <i>t</i> or <i>d</i> is not uncommon in Celtic
<i>Callender</i> , the top soil of a gravel-pit (Ess.)	Ir. Gael. <i>caille</i> , veil, hood [<i>cailleán</i> = <i>callen</i> , id.]; <i>tir</i> , in comp. <i>dir</i> , earth
<i>Cast</i> , warped (Linc.)	Ir. Gael. <i>cas</i> , to twist, curl; <i>casta</i> , twisted
<i>Cat</i> , a mass of coarse meal and other ingredients placed in a dove-cot as a lure (E.), H.; Du. <i>cost</i> , food	Ir. Gael. <i>coth</i> , food; <i>cothaigh</i> , to feed; Sans. <i>kṛād</i> , to eat
<i>Caul</i> , a landing-place (Linc.)	Ir. Gael. <i>caludh</i> (pron. <i>kala</i>), port, harbour
<i>Caul</i> , the fatty membrane of a pig (Linc.)	Ir. Gael. <i>ccal</i> , covering (W. <i>caul</i> , a calf's maw)
<i>Clan</i> , family, taken in a wide sense (E.)	Ir. Gael. <i>clann</i> , children, tribe; Sans. <i>kūla</i> , n. c. <i>kūlam</i> , troop, family, race
<i>Clocks</i> , refuse of oatmeal (Linc.), H.	Gael. <i>cailleach</i> , husks of corn; Manx, <i>clutch</i> , bran, husk of wheat
<i>Cod</i> , deception. "That 's all <i>cod</i> " (Linc.)	<i>Cod</i> represents an older <i>cuda</i> for <i>cuta</i> . This is the Sans. <i>kūta</i> , fraud, deception, from <i>kut</i> , to be crooked; in Irish, <i>cud-al</i> , wicked, with a more general meaning; W. <i>hud</i> , illusion
<i>Commence</i> , an awkward event (Ess.). Bell	A curious corruption of Ir. Gael. <i>cumhainge</i> , distress, difficulty; Manx, <i>comys</i> , offence, blame (for <i>comyns</i>)
<i>Coney-fogle</i> , to cheat by bewildering (Linc.), B.	Ir. <i>foghail</i> , an inroad into an enemy's country, robbery, plunder. <i>Coney</i> is perhaps from Ir. <i>cu</i> , for

¹ "Bibulta, *billere*" (*E. Eng. Voc.*, i, 286). I cannot find *bibulta* in any dictionary; but it must be related to *bibulus*, and will therefore denote an aquatic plant.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

IRISH GAELIC.

	<i>cun</i> , dog (Sans. <i>s'van</i>). <i>Coinin</i> , rabbit, is in O'Reilly's Dictionary
Cork, a hard chalk (Norf.), Britten	It denotes primarily hardness; Ir. <i>core</i> , a hard skin
Cosher, huge, extraordinary (Linc.)	O. Ir. <i>coscur</i> , a marvel. "Bahard in <i>coscur</i> ", high was the marvel (<i>Goid.</i> 138)
Creel, a basket (Suff.)	Ir. <i>criol</i> = <i>crila</i> , a basket; <i>croil</i> , basket, hamper; Gael. <i>croidhle</i> (<i>dh</i> silent), id.; Ir. <i>crilin</i> , box, chest
Cuff, to insinuate (Ess.)	Ir. Gael. <i>cubhas</i> , word, promise; <i>cuibhet</i> , fraud, deceit; Sans. <i>kup</i> , to speak
Cull, the fish called bull-head (Ess.), <i>tom-cull</i> in Wilts	Ir. Gael. <i>coll</i> , head
Currel, a rill or drain (E.), H.	Ir. <i>corr</i> , Ir. Gael. <i>curr</i> , pit of water, well-spring; with a suffix of diminution
Dak, a call to pigs (Linc.)	Ir. <i>deucadh</i> , coming (<i>deach</i> , come)
Dallaring, dressing in a great variety of colours (Linc.)	Gael. <i>deallair</i> , to shine, gleam, glow; Ir. Gael. <i>deulradh</i> , brightness, splendour; Manx, <i>dallagh</i> , dazzling ¹
Darnak, a thick hedging - glove (Suff.)	Ir. Gael. <i>dornog</i> , a glove; <i>dorn</i> , W. <i>dwrn</i> , a fist; Manx, <i>dornaig</i> , covering for the hand against thorns
Dav, a beetle (Suff.)	Ir. Gael. <i>daor</i> , a beetle
Dibles, difficulties (E.), H.	Gael. <i>diubhail</i> , <i>dibal</i> , calamity, distress; Ir. Gael. <i>diobhal</i> = <i>dibal</i> , loss, want, injury
Didall, a spade used for ditching in the marshes (E.)	Ir. Gael. <i>dig</i> , a dyke; <i>tall</i> , to cut; <i>tal</i> , in comp. <i>dul</i> , a cooper's axe
Dilver, to weary by labour (E.); <i>dilvered</i> , weary, confused, heavy, nervous (Suff.)	Ir. <i>duilbhír</i> , Gael. <i>duilbhearra</i> , sad, anxious, cheerless
Doggery-baw, nonsense (Linc.). Cf. <i>doggery</i> , dull, slow (Cumb.)	Ir. Gael. <i>doghra</i> , dulness, sadness; <i>dogar</i> , sad; <i>buidh</i> , to speak; Sans. <i>vaul</i>
Domelous, wicked; especially applied to a seducer (Linc.)	Gael. <i>domail</i> = <i>domil</i> , injury, harm, damage, especially by cattle in trampling corn (McAlp.); <i>domailcach</i> , hurtful, injurious; Ir. <i>domhaoín</i> , evil, wicked
Doon, the village prison (Linc.); A.-S. <i>tūn</i> , close, field, dwelling	Ir. Gael. <i>dún</i> , a fort, a fortified house or hill; v. to shut in, inclose; W. <i>din</i> , city

¹ The Manx *dallagh* seems to show that W. *dall*, blind, denotes blindness by excess of light, being dazed or dazzled. From this root *dall*, we have *dawks* (Linc.) for *dallaches*, a woman dressed in gaudy clothes.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

IRISH GAELIC.

Duddle, to cover with an unnecessary quantity of clothes (E.); O. E. *duds*, rags (see Nares); Du. *tod*, a rag

Eerie,¹ causing fear (Norf.), N.

Emer, one who rescues another from any danger or difficulty (Linc.)

Fapes, gooseberries (E.)

Fassil, to loiter, waste time, work lazily (Linc.)

Feed, to amuse by talking or reading (Linc.), H.; to tell, relate²

Feel, to smell (Linc.)

Flack, a blow, especially with something pliant (E.)

Foky, soft; used of fruit. Boggy land is said to be *foky*

Froth, small, not fully grown (E.)

Gant, scanty (E.), N.

Gaffer, an old man (Linc.); *gotfer* in Wilts

Gare, heat, heat of passion (Ess.)

Gaskin, a horse's thigh (E.); *gascoynes*, buttocks (Herts.)

Gocken, voracious. "That gilt (sow) is very *gocken*" (Linc.)

Golls, the hands (Ess.). In Forby's *East Anglian Vocabulary* the word is said to mean "fat chops, ridges of fat on a corpulent body". Nall says that *goll* means, in Suffolk, a fist. O. N. *koltr*, head

Grele, a small wash-tub (Linc.)

Grog, vexed, excited with passion (Linc.)

Gulp, a short, squabby person; O. N. *kalpa*, tumere

Gur, green as a wound (Linc.), H.

Gael. *dud*, *dudlag*, a rag; Manx, *doo-dee*, a sloven

Ir. Gael. *earadh*, fear

Ir. *eimh*=*emi*, protection, sanctuary; Sans. *inv*, to surround, embrace, gladden (?)

Gael. *fuob*=*fupa*, lump, knot in wood, acorn

Ir. Gael. *fuasgail*, to loose, untie; *fuasguilte*, loose, untied, slack

Ir. Gael. *fead*, *fiadh*=*fiada*, to tell, relate; Ir. *fed*, a narration

Ir. Gael. *faile*, smell, scent

Ir. Gael. *flag*=*flac*, a blow, a bang

Ir. Gael. *bog*, soft; *bogach*, morass, bog

Ir. Gael. *frioth*=*froti*, small, little

Ir. Gael. *gann* for *gant*, scarce, short; *gainne*, scarcity

Corn. *coth*, *goth*, Arm. *coz*, old; W. *coth*, an old man; Ir. Gael. *fear*, W. *gwr*, man

Ir. Gael. *gar*,³ to heat; *garail*, warm; Manx, *gaer*, heat; Sans. *gharma*, heat

Ir. Gael. *gasgara*, buttocks; *gasg*, a tail

Ir. Gael. *geoc*=*goci*, throat; *geocach*, voracious

Ir. Gael. *glac*, palm of the hand, for *golac*; *gol*, drop, tear; Sans. *gōla*, ball, anything circular; *gula*, a pill, any globular substance. The Essex *goll* meant probably, at first, the closed hand or fist

Ir. Gael. *criot*=*creta*, vessel, earthen vessel

Ir. Gael. *grog*, frown, huff; *grogach*, pettish, sulky; *grug*, morose

Ir. Gael. *galba*, stout, firm, hard

Ir. Gael. *gorm*, green, blue

¹ This is not a modern word. "Common", says Nall, in his *East Anglian Glossary*, "to Norfolk and Scotland."

² "Gestis to *fede*" (Linc. MS.; Hall.); Sans. *val*, to speak, tell.

³ The root of Eng. *garish*, glowing. "Day's *garish* eye"; from *gare*, to stare (Skeat).

EASTERN COUNTIES.

IRISH GAELIC.

- Hunger-stone*, a quartz pebble (L.) Ir. Gael. *unga*, copper
- Isrum*, *isrum*, a long, stupid story (Linc.) Ir. *us*, narrative, story; Ir. Gael. *iurram* for *iusram*, a tedious rhyme, a long story; *ramhar*, gross, large; *raime*, fatness
- Jibby*, a flaunting wench, dressed in flashy finery (E.) Ir. Gael. *giobog*=*gib-og*, a rag, a fringe; *giobal*, rag, clout; *gibeal*, a covering; *giobog*=*gib-og*, a rough, untidy woman
- Jibby-horse*, a showman's horse, decorated with trapping, streamers, etc. (E.). Cf. *jib*, a rag, a tatter (Webster)
- Job*, to peck with a beak, to strike with a pointed instrument (E.) Ir. Gael. *gob*, beak or bill of a bird
- Jockey*, gay, very lively (Suff.); O. Fr. *gogues*, jollity, glee Ir. Gael. *gaige*, a fop, a proud coxcomb; *gogaid*, a giddy female; *gog*, a toss of the head
- Jot*, plump, downright (Suff.), H. Ir. Gael. *goth*, straight, even
- Jot-gut*, intestinum rectum (E.), H.
- Jug*, to squat on the ground as partridges at night (E.); Fr. *se jucher*, to roost as fowls
- Kain*, rent paid in kind (E.), H. Ir. Gael. *giuig*, to cringe, droop, crouch
- Kelch*, *kelk*, a blow or thump (Linc.), P. Gael. *sgaile*, pron. *skelk* (*kelk*), a smart blow, to beat roughly; Ir. *sgaileog*, a blow
- Kelk*, to beat severely (Newcastle)
- Klick up*, to catch up quickly (Linc.); cf. *click*, a nail to hang things on; prop. a hook; *klucks*, claws (N.) Ir. Gael. *clioc*=*clica*, a hook; to catch with a hook
- Lape*, to walk in mud (Linc.) Ir. *làp*, Gael. *làb*, puddle, mire; Ir. Gael. *laban*, mud, mire; *lapach*, a marsh; *la*, water
- Lash*, soft and watery (E.), H.; to pour out water (Mid-Yorks.); *lasy*, wet, applied to weather (Suff.) Ir. Gael. *la*, water; *luis*=*lusi*, for *lasi*, drink; *lasach*, slack, prim. moist; *laith*, ale, strong drink
- Linty*, lazy (Suff.) Ir. Gael. *luin*=*lina*, sloth; Ir. *liun*, slothful; Ir. Gael. *lundach*, lazy; *luinse*, sluggard
- Lob*, to lean, incline. "The stack *lobs* heavily" (Linc.) Ir. Gael. *lub*, to bend, incline
- Locer*, a carpenter's plane (Linc.); A.-S. "*locer*, a joiner's instrument, a saw, a plane ? (S.)", Bosworth's A.-S. Dict. Ir. Gael. *locar*, Manx, *locer*, a plane; Manx, *lockerey*, to plane; *locker-skeagh*, shavings; Sans. *lunch* (*luk*), to pare, peel, tear off; *luncha* (*lunchas*), that which pares
- Lonche*, sonitus, strepitus (*Prom. Parv.*¹). Cf. *longe*, to tell a fair tale, to make a flattering speech (Jamieson) Ir. *lonaiche*, Gael. *lonais*, prattling, tattling; *lonach*, talkative; *luinne*, mirth, music; *luinneog*, chorus, glee. A nasalised form of Sans. *loch*, to speak

¹ Written in the Eastern Counties.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

Lure, to make a loud and shrill cry (E.)

Mallock, to abuse (Linc.)¹

Mank, a trick (Linc.), Y.

Marfer, the grass which grows close to the hedge-side or bottom (Linc.)

{ *Meal*, a sand-heap (Norf.)

{ *Million*, a pumpkin (E.), N.

Mosey, *mosy*, rough, shaggy, covered with hair (Suff.), Ess.

Mug, to beat (L.)

Mage, the hand (N.)

Mute, an animal of the male kind (Linc.), H.

Netting, urine (Linc.)

Noggin, a lump (Linc.); gen. a small round mug

Nonnock, an idle whim, childish fancy (E.)

Nonny, to sport, play the fool (E.)

Nookins, the corners of a stack (Linc.)

Okers, boots for ploughmen (E.); Lat. *ocrea*, legging or greave

Pelt, blow with the fist (E.), Wr.

Pirry, a storm (Pr. Parv.)

Plaw, to boil slightly (E.)

Quilt, to beat (Linc.)

Rally, a coarse sieve; to sift (E.)

Ranning, scolding (Linc.)

Ranny, the shrew-mouse (Suff.)

Rivets, bearded wheat (E.), H.

Rodner, any large or good thing (Linc.)

Ruin, a woodman's term for a pole of four years' standing (H.)

IRISH GAELIC.

Ir. Gael. *liur*=*luri*, a noise, prating

Gael. *maillaich*, Ir. *malluigh*, to curse, condemn; Ir. *mallacht*, a curse

Ir. Gael. *mang*, deceit

Properly mere-grass, or grass by the sea; Ir. Gael. *mara* (gen. of *muir*, sea), and *feur*; W. *gwair*, hay

Ir. Gael. *meall*, ball, knob, round hillock

Ir. *meallan*, a bulb, a plump child

Ir. *mosach*, rough, bristly; *mosan*, a rough, dirty fellow

Ir. Gael. *mag*; Manx, *mage*, paw, clumsy hand

Ir. Gael. *moth*, the male of any creature (Cormac's *Gl.*)

Ir. Gael. *nightim* (*gh* silent), a mixture of urine and other things used for bleaching linen

Ir. Gael. *cnoc*, lump, boss; *noigean*, *noigin* (*nogin*), a mug

Gael. *neonack*, droll, capricious, eccentric; *neonachas*, a droll person; Ir. *nionach*, pleasant, merry

Ir. Gael. *niuc*=*nuci*, corner (*nucin* a single corner)

Ir. Gael. *ochar*, shoe; Manx, *oashyr*, stocking; Sans. *ā-char*, to step upon, go (?)

Ir. Gael. *palltog*, *palltug*, a blow

Ir. Gael. *piorra*=*pirra*, squall, strong gust

Gael. *plod*, to scald partially, as a pig; Ir. *plutadh*, scalding

Ir. *cuilse*, a beating

Ir. Gael. *rilleán*, sieve; *rill*, to sift; Manx, *realley*, to riddle, sift

Ir. Gael. *ran*, squeal, shriek; Sans. *ran*, to make a noise, shout

Ir. Gael. *ribe*, hair, whisker; *ribeach*, hairy; Gael. *reibheid*=*rivet*, barb of a hook

Ir. *rod*, very great; *ro*, intensive particle; *rodhuine*, nobleman

Ir. Gael. *ruibhne* (pron. *ruin*), pole, lance

¹ *Mallock* implies a root, *mall*, *oc* being a Celtic verbal formative. Cf. Sans. *mala*, dirt, filth, impurity; Lat. *malus*.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

Ryndes, trees (E.)*Sammix*, hay-time (Linc.), M.

For *sad-nicas* : *d* or *dh* being often put in Irish and Gael. for *g* or *gh* (*kh*).

Sannock, to weep bitterly (E.), H.The termination *-ock* is Celtic*Sarnick*, inanimate (E.), H.*Scotch*, to cut, trim (Linc.)*Skelp*, a blow (Suff.) ; to beat with the flat hand (Yorks.)*Skuty*, smart, brisk (E.), H.*Smale*, the form (seat) of a hare (E.), H.*Spat*, the cartilaginous membrane by which an oyster adheres to its shell (Suff.)*Speyre*, the flap of an inner feminine garment (*Prom. Parv.*)*Stithe*, hot, oppressive (E.), H.*Tag*, to follow closely, as if an appendage (E.)*Till*, the diluvial soil of the cliff (Norf.)*Tiff*, liquor, a draught of liquor (E.)*Tigh*, *teage*, a close, an inclosure (E.)*Tovil*, a tiresome boy (Linc.)*Towel*, a wild or bad character (Leeds)*Truck*, useless commodities. "There's a lot of *truck*" (Ess.) ; O. N. *tros*, waste, refuse ; Ang. *trash**Tusky*, the itch (E.)*Twall*, a whim (Suff.)*Wallis*, the withers of a horse (S.)*Wass*, nonsense (Linc.) ; Germ. *böse*, bad, hurtful, angry

IRISH GAELIC.

Ir. Gael. *rinn*, for *rind*, treeIr. Gael. *saidh*=*sudi*, hay ; *nidhe*, timeIr. Gael. *san*, to dissolveIr. *searn*, to loose, dissolve ; *searnach*, dissolvingIr. Gael. *sgath*, Gael. *sgoch*, to cut, lopGael. *sgéalp* (*skelp*), a slap, a blow with the hand ; Ir. *sgéalp*, to tear, cut, rend ; Manx, *scelp*, a lash, a rent ; *scelpagh*, to lacerateGael. *sgòdach*, proud, conceited ; *sgòd*, pride ; Ir. *sgoid*, pride, affectation ; *sgoideasach*, proud, affected, flirtingGael. *smál*, place, seat (Ebrard)Ir. Gael. *spat*, a flapIr. Gael. *speidhir* (pron. *speyre*), the flap of breechesIr. Gael. *teith*, hot, warmIr. Gael. *tagh*, to weld ; *taca*, nail, fastening, peg, security, bailIr. Gael. *tealla*, earth ; Lat. *tellus*Ir. Gael. *daif*, drink ; *tibre*, *tipra* ; Manx, *tibbyr*, spring, fountainIr. Gael. *tigh*, a house ; W. *ty*Ir. Gael. *tuathail* (*th* silent), rude, awkward ; *tual*, awkward, unlucky, sinister, baseIr. Gael. *truagh*=*truga*, poor, mean, useless ; W. *trwch*, cut, maimed, unluckyIr. Gael. *tachas*, the itch, scurvy ; Manx, *taghas*, the itch ; Sans. *tak-man*, kind of skin diseaseIr. Gael. *toil*, will, pleasure ; Manx, *toill*, id. ; Ir. Gael. *toileil*, wilfulIr. Gael. *guala*, Gael. *guallain* ; Manx, *gaylin*, a shoulderIr. *baois*=*basi*, folly, levity. nonsense

EASTERN COUNTIES.

Wheuks, sickly (Linc.)*Whurry*, a light boat (E.)*Yare*, nimble, brisk (Norf.)

IRISH GAELIC.

Gael. *eucail*, disease; Ir. Gael. *aicid*,
Manx, *eighid*, sickness, diseaseIr. Gael. *curach*, skiff, small boat,
canoeIr. Gael. *gear*, *gèr*, sour, sharp (W.
garw, rough, harsh)

These instances may suffice to prove my assertion, that the Celtic race along the east coast was mainly of the older or Gaelic branch. The inquiry has been limited to the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Lincoln, but if it were extended as far as to the Border line, the same result would follow. If we extend it to Northumberland, there seems to be a larger blending of the two divisions of the Celtic stock as we advance northwards, for there they met again after their long separation. The older division seems to have come from the lands that border on the Mediterranean, probably through Spain, and to have crossed into England by the Strait of Dover, and thence to have spread partly to the west, but chiefly northwards into Scotland. The later division appears to have journeyed through the centre of Europe, and at the marsh land of Western Germany to have split into two parts, one turning southwards and entering France near its central part (as traced by *nant* and other words); the other, advancing westwards, crossed the sea to Scotland near Aberdeen (for there the *abers* begin), and descended southwards through Cumberland into Wales. The words that belong to the earlier division of the Celtic race, and are still used in the counties that lie to the north of Lincolnshire, are numerous, but I can only offer a small number as examples, chiefly from Brckett's *North Country Glossary*, 3rd edit., 1846.

EASTERN COUNTIES (NORTH).

Airt, point of the horizon, district*Arles*, earnest-money*Bannock*, a cake of barley-meal*Bruugham*, horse-collar

CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *aird*, region, point of the
compassIr. Gael. *earlas*, earnest-pennyIr. Gael. *bonnach*, an oaten cake;
Manx, *bomag*, id.Ir. *braicam*, Gael. *braicheam*, horse-
collar, from *braigh*, O. Ir. *bráge*,
neck, upper part of the breast,
and *ama* for *cama*, winding, a curve

EASTERN COUNTIES (NORTH).	CELTIC.
<i>Broggs</i> , kind of coarse shoes	Ir. Gael. <i>brog</i> , shoe
<i>Cule</i> , sheep's louse	Ir. Gael. <i>caidrog</i> , earthworm
<i>Callant</i> , boy, youth	Ir. Gael. <i>gallan</i> for <i>callan</i> , branch, youth
<i>Colley</i> , butcher's meat	Ir. Gael. <i>colann</i> , flesh, a carcase ; O. Ir. <i>colinn</i> , gl. <i>caro</i> (Z. ² , 51)
<i>Coo</i> , cow, fear	Ir. <i>cotach</i> , fearful (<i>cota</i> , fear)
<i>Cro</i> , crow, bar, lever	Ir. Gael. <i>cro</i> , <i>crodh</i> , an iron bar
<i>Cutes</i> , feet	Ir. Gael. <i>cos</i> , foot ; W. <i>coes</i> , leg
<i>Daiker</i> , to wander, saunter	Ir. Gael. <i>deach</i> , moving, going ; Ir. <i>deuchair</i> , separation, following ; prim. going off
<i>Diting</i> , a very small quantity of meal or flour	Ir. <i>dít</i> , end, remainder ; Ir. Gael. <i>dith</i> , want, failure ; Sans. <i>diti</i> , cutting, splitting
<i>Divet</i> , <i>duffet</i> , a turf or sod used formerly for thatching	Ir. Gael. <i>duibheid</i> , a flat turf used for covering cottages
<i>Dorty</i> , pettish, saucy	Ir. <i>dordha</i> , Gael. <i>dortha</i> , harsh, surly
<i>Doxy</i> , sweetheart (in a good sense)	Ir. Gael. <i>doigh</i> , fire, flame, trust ; <i>dogh</i> , to burn ; <i>doighir</i> (for <i>dogis</i>), flame
<i>Dunt</i> , bad coal	Ir. Gael. <i>donadh</i> , bad, evil
<i>Feckle</i> , to entangle	Ir. Gael. <i>figh</i> , to weave
<i>Fellon</i> , a cutaneous eruption, a boil	Gael. <i>fealan</i> , a boil ; Ir. Gael. <i>faill</i> , <i>faillin</i> , kernel, hard lump of flesh
<i>Galore</i> , plenty, abundance	Ir. Gael. <i>gu-leor</i> , enough, plenty
<i>Gash</i> , wise, sagacious (Border)	Ir. Gael. <i>gaois</i> , wisdom, prudence
<i>Gowan</i> , the daisy	Ir. Gael. <i>gugan</i> , the daisy
<i>Gissy</i> , call of pigs to meat ; O. N. <i>gris</i> , porcellus	Gael. <i>gius</i> , a sow ; Ir. Gael. <i>ceis</i> , pig, sow
<i>Ingle</i> , fire, fireplace	Ir. Gael. <i>aingéal</i> , fire
<i>Kae</i> , an interjection denoting disbelief or contempt	Ir. Gael. <i>cha</i> , negative particle ; <i>ca</i> , what (?)
<i>Keel</i> , ruddle	Ir. Gael. <i>cil</i> , ruddle
<i>Kebbuck</i> , cheese	Ir. Gael. <i>cabag</i> , cheese
<i>Lainch</i> , a long stride	Ir. Gael. <i>ling</i> , to leap, bound
<i>Latter</i> , to run about hastily	Ir. Gael. <i>lat</i> , foot ; <i>lathar</i> , vigour ; <i>luth</i> , quick, nimble
<i>Oye</i> , a grandchild	Ir. Gael. <i>ogha</i> , pron. <i>oha</i> , grandchild
<i>Partan</i> , a crab	Ir. Gael. <i>partan</i> , a crab
<i>Sonsy</i> , plump, thriving, lucky	Ir. Gael. <i>sonas</i> , luck, happiness
<i>Sraith</i> , valley	Ir. Gael. <i>sraith</i> for <i>strraith</i> , valley
<i>Tocher</i> , marriage portion	Ir. Gael. <i>tochar</i> , portion, dowry
<i>Treet</i> , a species of bran	Ir. Gael. <i>treite</i> , embrocation (a second meaning)
<i>Weight</i> , <i>weyt</i> , hoop with skin over it	Ir. Gael. <i>quite</i> , the same, used for winnowing corn

It is impossible to determine with certainty the lines which marked out the different forms of speech, but they were probably the tribal boundaries, and were subject to change by invasion and conquest. We may assume, from the evidence of language, that the Icení,

the Trinobantes in the south, and the Brigantes in the north, were of the older or Gaelic race. The northern counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, with Lancashire and Cheshire, were occupied mainly by the Cymric tribe. The same race, but another division of it, held the ancient Loegria, *i.e.*, the rest of England from the south of Yorkshire to the Channel. There was, however, throughout, a mixture of races. There was a lower stratum of the older race, though only sparse in some parts of the land. There were also some breaks of continuity in different places. The Belgæ, who came probably at a late period from the opposite coast, occupied part of the south, and the Parisii, apparently a Gallic tribe, dwelt along the banks of the Humber. There was a notable break in the extension of the Cymry to the district of Elmet, of which Leeds was the centre; a spur of the wide-spreading Cumbrian range. Here a Celtic and Christian community maintained itself in partial independence for a long time, under its own chiefs or *reguli*. Its latest chief, whose name, in a Latin form, was Cereticus, held sway over it until deposed by Edwin in the seventh century. Their independence was taken from them, but the fire burned on their hearths and they wrought with the plough or followed the chase, as their fathers had done for many generations. As this dialect is interesting on many accounts, I offer some instances of its Celtic words, which are numerous, and here close my long list of dialectic words that have been drawn from Celtic sources.

LEEDS DISTRICT.

Aag, eager

Bawdy, a prostitute

Bicker, to quarrel peevishly

Bran. "Marrow to *bran*", a match for *bran*

Brock. Not a badger, but the cuckoo-spit insect

CELTIC.

O. W. *di-auc*, gl. *segnem* (Juv. 93);

W. *egr*, eager; *awch*=*āch*, sharp edge; Sans. *ās'u*=*aku*, sharp, swift

W. *baw*, dirt, filth; *bawaid*, dirty, mean, vile

W. *bicra*, to fight, to skirmish (P.); *bicra*, conflictus, pugna (Dav.)

Must have been some Celtic hero

W. *broch*, froth, foam

LEEDS DISTRICT.

Chuff, pleased, excited
Codger, an artful person
Croodle, to crouch
Dumcock, a hedge-sparrow
Fud, to deceive in talking
Flos, a giddy, impudent female
Gammy, crooked
Guffin, a dull, awkward person

Hoit, a foolishly awkward man
Kinnle, to bring forth young

Malack, a disturbance
Merle, to crumble
Nogs, knees

Nor, than
Oss, to attempt
Piggy, a name given by boys to a piece of wood sharpened at both ends, used in the game of "piggy"
Raum, to curvet as a horse
Seel, to look. *Seeling-glass*, a looking-glass

Sir. "Let's hev a *six*", a pull at your pipe; rather a suck, A.-S. *sican*, to suck
Tit, used for calling a cat
Toumy, bread. "Two pund o' *tommy*, Missis."

Warble, a small, hard lump on a horse's back

CELTIC.

W. hoff, dear, fond; *hoffi*, to delight in
W. coegnier, a deceiver, a cheat
W. crwd, a round lump
W. dwn (doon), dun, dusky; with a Celtic suffix
W. ffadu, to mask, to feign (P.)
W. fflwch, full, flush, brisk, lusty
W. cam, crooked
W. cyff, a stock; *cyff o ddyn*, a block-head; with the suffix of individuality
W. hutun, an oaf
W. cenel, tribe, kindred; *cenedd*, id.; *cenedlu*, gignere, producere (Dav.)
W. moloch, tumult, uproar
W. mwrwl, crumbling, friable
W. cnuch, junction, joint; if not *cnwc*, a lump
O. W. nor, than
W. osi, osio, to dare, to attempt
W. pig, for *pic*, a sharp point; *pigin*, a pointed stick

W. rhamu, to rise up
W. sel, a view; *selu*, to gaze at, observe; Arm. *sellout*, regarder, jeter la vue sur quelque chose; Corn. *sell*, view, prospect
W. sugno, to suck (u=Eng. i); Sans. *sich*, to moisten, wet

W. titw, a cat
W. tama, hard food, as bread and flesh; perhaps related to Arm. *tamoez-en*, ear of corn
Arm. *gwerbl* (in comp. *werbl*), bubon, tumour, glande. Dr. Davies admits the word, but as Armoric. Richards says, "*Gwerbl*, Arm., a kernel or fleshy substance growing between the flesh and skin."

The only Celtic words in this dialect that I cannot connect with a Welsh equivalent are *meg*, a halfpenny, *spiff*, smartly dressed, and an interesting feminine word, *toit*, which means contentment, quietness. When a husband takes the baby on his knee, and keeps it quiet during the evening, the delighted wife will say, "Thah's kept him i'*toit* rarely a walt' neet (a whole night) lad!" This is the Ir. Gael. *tait*, pleasure; prop. a pleased, quiet, contented state, as the Sans. *tush*, its

relative, denotes.¹ *Tait* corresponds, therefore, to the Arm. *dudi*, pleasure; but even in the fifth or sixth century the final vowel had been dropped in the Elmet district.

And now my task is done. The evidence that has been brought forward is conclusive, in showing (1) That a large Celtic population was left on the soil in every part of England. If there was any part in which the theory of extermination would meet the facts of the case, it would be the counties of Northampton and Leicester. The Welsh border was far away. The northern Celts, whether they belonged to the Cymry or the Gael, could not interfere to protect their distant kinsmen in these counties. There was absolutely nothing to check the course of the victorious Saxon. He might have commenced a war of extermination, and have destroyed, as he pleased, the whole Celtic race there. But the tokens of their abiding unmolested in these counties are as abundant as they are in Lancashire, whose northern part was not finally subdued until the year 945, when, as the *A. S. Chronicle* declares, "King Edmund ravaged all Cumberland and gave it to Malcolm, King of Scots." It is evident, therefore, that the Celtic population in England lived and multiplied in peace, and that there was a gradual blending of the two races by intermarriage. The advocates of the "theory of extermination" give the Saxon race very little credit for common sense, or regard for their own welfare. They were only warriors; and who, if the Britons were destroyed, undertook the tillage of the soil and the tending of the flocks? The conquered race became, in fact, the most valuable appanage of the Saxon. They ploughed for him; they

¹ Cf. Sans. *tushti*, satisfaction, contentment, pleasure. The Irish *tait* is from *ta(s)ti* (pron. *tusti*), and denotes primarily quietness more than pleasure. The Elmet *toit* has no connection with *tight* (sometimes pronounced *toit*), for it is a noun, and the two words express contrary ideas. Tightness denotes pressure and discomfort, not a quiet, contented state.

tended his cattle ; they were his artisans, for the Celtic words still used by our workmen show that they were skilled in all the arts of the time, either by their own ingenuity or by Roman teaching. The civilisation of Rome reached our island before the Saxon came, and even before Cæsar invaded the land the Britons were skilful agriculturists, had a large foreign commerce, coined money, dug and exported metals, and built war-chariots of wood and iron. Their weapons were such that they could attack Cæsar's forces openly in the field, and not always without success. The most foolish course the Saxon could adopt would be to destroy these men, who were his tutors in many things : for the rude warrior-races brought very little knowledge of the arts of life, or of literature, from their dense forests in Germany. He had, however, good sense enough to retain and protect the Celtic race, that wrought in various ways to his advantage. If this be denied—and there has been much hardihood of assertion on this question—how is the large Celtic element still existing in the dialects of Leicester and Northampton to be accounted for ? In all future discussions of this subject this fact must be considered, and unless it can be shown that this element could have been brought in by other means, it is certain that a large Celtic population remained on the soil. If this cannot be done, the question is at rest.

2. The evidence of our dialectic words confirms the statement of the Welsh *Triads*, that “a great multitude of the Loegrians became as Saxons”, *i.e.*, there was a gradual and peaceful blending of the two races in England. These *Triads* only represent a national tradition ; but a tradition of this kind, so widespread as to be accepted by the whole nation, has much probability in its favour. It is much more likely, if the whole of their kindred race here had been destroyed by the Saxons, that such a fact would have made a deep impression on the national mind, and have been recorded in its traditions, from mingled emotions of

indignation and horror. It is not at all probable that the national record, as handed down from father to son, should have been of union, if extermination had been the fact. Their hostility to the Saxon would have been a barrier against a rejection of the sterner and more hateful issue, and to the invention of one which was much more to his credit. But when to this improbability there is added the evidence of our dialectic words, it becomes quite certain that there was a blending of races, and that the possession of England after the sixth century was effected much more peacefully than our historians represent.

3. The dialects that we have now examined contain, as other dialects, many words that are exclusively feminine or belong to a state of childhood. This proves that in the Anglo-Saxon age, the mother of the household must often have been of Celtic blood. When a Northamptonshire matron directs that her child shall be *burked*, she uses a Celtic word which means only that it shall be thoroughly warmed ; and when one boy asks another to give him a *bunt* (push up) he gives evidence of the fact that some boy, like himself, had been wont, in a distant age, to hear a form of Celtic speech. These are only instances of a large class of words. How could they have entered the nursery, or been borne on the lips of children, if no Celtic inmates had ever occupied the nurseries, and no Celtic parent had ever trained a child to speak ? These and other Celtic words must either have been inherited from Celtic ancestors, or have been communicated from without. The only possible inference seems to be that these words are an historical record of a race that formerly held possession of the soil, and were retained on it, as tenants or labourers, by the conquering race.

4. It seems evident from these lists that the Celtic languages in a collective form survived in England to a much later period than is commonly supposed. We know that when a Celtic MS. was found at St. Alban's near the close of the tenth century, a priest was found in

the country who could interpret it (*Arch. Camb.*, 1879, p. 154). And if the language, as written, was understood by some, we may reasonably assume that it was still understood and spoken by many who could neither read nor write. We know, also, that in the north of England, along the border line, a form of Celtic speech was retained as late as the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. We may then reasonably assume that the Celtic form of speech that had been spoken in the counties of Northampton and Leicester before the Saxon invasion was still understood there until the time of the Norman conquest. It was this great event that happily crushed the Celts, Saxons, Angles, and Danes into one mass, out of which eventually arose the English people.

Here I must pause. There are many facts connected with the social position of the Celtic race in the Anglo-Saxon age, and with the forms of their language, to which these words bear witness ; but from the length of this paper I must content myself with my main proposition, that the dialectic words in these counties prove that there was a blending of the two races in England by intermarriage, and that the Celtic race has contributed largely to the formation of the English people.

JOHN DAVIES.

ERRATA.

- Page 16, line 42, for *Ir. cws* read *W. cws*
 „ 21, „ 16, for *eccle-hickol* read *eccle, hickol*
 „ 29, „ 6, for *hare* read *hari*
 „ 87, „ 14, for *af* read *oaf*
 „ 94, „ 10, insert (N.)
-

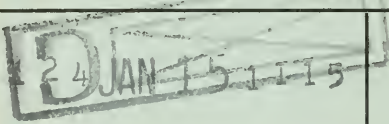
PE

1992

039

THE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Santa Barbara

THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE
STAMPED BELOW.



NOTIS FEB 11 2001

RETO JAN 30 2001

3 1205 00124 0033

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



AA 001 063 643 9

